Semi-Weekly Standard.

RALEIGH, N. C WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19, 1856. No. 104.

THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.
THOS. BRAGG, of Northampton, Governor.
William Hill, of Wake, Secretary of State.
D. W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer.
G. W. Brooks, of Person, Comptroller.
Pulaski Cowper, of Hertford, Private Secretary.
Oliver H. Perry, State Librarian.

LITERARY BOARD
Gov. Thos. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Alfred Jones, of Wake,
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Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.
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Gov. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Calvin Graves, of Caswell,
N. E. Canady, of Granville.

CITY GOVERNMENT.
Wm. Dallas Haywood, Intendent of Police.
COMMISSIONERS.
Eastern Ward.—Eldridge Smith,
" A. Adams.
Middle Ward.—C. B. Root,
" R. H. Battle,
" G. W. Haywood.
Western Ward.—A. M. Gorman,
" H. D. Turner.
J. J. Christophers, City Clerk,
R. H. Battle, City Treasurer.
City Guard.—James M. Crawley,
" Jackson Overby.
City Constables.—E. E. Harris,
Wm. N. Andrews.
A. Adam, Weighmaster.
E. E. Harris, Clerk of the market.
B. F. Moore, City Attorney.

COURTS.
The *Supreme Court* of North-Carolina is held in this city semi-annually, on the second Monday in June, and the 30th day of December.
Judges.—Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice,
R. M. Pearson, Associate Judge,
W. H. Battle, " "
Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk,
Oliver H. Perry, Assistant do.
Ham. C. Jones, Reporter,
J. J. Litchford, Sr., Marshall.
The *United States Circuit Court* for the District of North-Carolina is held semi-annually in this city, on the 1st Monday in June and the last Monday in November.
Judges.—Hon. J. M. Wayne, of Georgia,
Hon. Henry Potter, of Fayetteville,
District Attorney, Robert P. Dick,
Clerk, Wm. H. Haywood,
Marshall, Wesley Jones.
The *Superior Court* for this County, is held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
John C. Moore, Clerk.
Jos. B. Bachelor, Attorney General and Solicitor of the fourth Judicial District.
The *Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions* is held on the third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Jeff. Utley, Clerk.
Chairman of the County Court, William Boylan.
County Solicitor, K. P. Marriott.
Sheriff of Wake County, William H. High.
Coroner, Willis Scott.
Register, H. Hudson.

Bank of the State of North-Carolina, incorporated 1830. Charter expires in 1860. Capital $1,500,000, divided into 15,000 shares, of which the Literary Board holds 5,027 and the University 1,000.
Brincipal Bank at Raleigh.
George W. Mordecai, President,
Charles Dewey, Cashier,
J. H. Bryan, Jr., Teller and Notary Public.
W. E. Anderson, Discount Clerk and Notary Public,
Jordan Womble, Jr., Clerk.
This Bank has branches at Newbern, Tarboro', Fayetteville, Wilmington, Elizabeth City, Charlotte, Milton, Morganton and Windsor.
DIRECTORS.
On the part of the State: D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, *ex-officio*, L. O'B. Branch and W. R. Poole.
On the part of the Stockholders: Wm. Boylan, Wm. Peace, J. H. Bryan, J. B. G. Roulhac, Alfred Jones and B. F. Moore.
Offering and Renewal day—Tuesday.
Discount day—Wednesday.
Business hours from 10 till 3 o'clock.

Raleigh Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear.
William H. Jones, Cashier,
R. P. Finch, Teller and Notary Public.
DIRECTORS.
Geo. W. Haywood, T. H. Selby, Seth Jones, George Little, Dr. Thos. D. Hogg and C. W. D. Hutchings.
Offering day—Monday.
Discount day—Tuesday.

RAIL ROADS.
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
R. A. Hamilton, President,
W. W. Vass, Treasurer,
J. M. Pool, Assistant Treasurer,
C. B. Allen, Depot Agent.
Mail Train leaves 10 minutes after 7 A. M., arrives at 6½ P. M.

North-Carolina Railroad Company.
Chas. F. Fisher, President,
C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer,
J. T. West, Freight and Ticket Agent.
Mail Train arrives at 5 o'clock, A. M., from the East; and departs 10m. after 5 o'clock, A. M.
Mail from the West arrives about the same time.

POST OFFICE.
William White, Sr., Post Master.
Office hours, on week days, from Sun-rise to 9 P. M.

State of parties in the House of Representatives.

The following list of the members of the present House of Representatives, with the political parties into which they are divided, will be found worthy of preservation:

Maine.
1. *John M. Wood, K. N.*, 4. *Samuel P. Benson*,
2. *John J. Perry, K. N.*, 5. *Israel Washburn*,
3. *Ebenezer Knowlton, K. N.*, 6. Thomas J. D. Fuller, D.

New Hampshire.
1. *James Pike, K. N.*, 2. *Mason W. Tappan, K. N.*,
3. *Aaron H. Cragin, K. N.*

Vermont.
1. *James Meacham*, 2. *Justin S. Morrill, K. N.*,
3. *Alvah Sabin.*

Massachusetts.
Robert B. Hall, K. N., 6. *Timothy Davis, K. N.*,
James Buffington, K. N., 7. *Nathaniel P. Banks, KN.*,
William S. Damrell, K.N., 8. *Chauncey L. Knapp, KN.*,
Linus B. Comins, K. N., 9. *Alexander De Witt, K.N.*,
Anson Burlingame, K.N., 10. *Calvin C. Chaffee, K. N.*,
11. *Mark Trafton, K. N.*

Rhode Island.
1. *Nathaniel B. Durfee, K. N.* 2. *Benj. B. Thurston, K. N.*,

Connecticut.
1. *Ezra Clarke, K. N.*, 3. *Sidney Dean, K. N.*,
2. *John Woodruff, K. N.*, 4. *William W. Welch, K. N.*

New York.
1. William W. Valk, K. N., 17. *Francis E. Spinner*,
2. *J. S. Stranahan, K. N.*, 18. *Thomas R. Horton*,
3. *Guy R. Pelton, K. N.*, 19. *Jonas A. Hughston*,
4. John Kelly, D., 20. *Orasmus B. Matteson, KN*
5. Thos. R. Whitney, K. N., 21. *Henry Bennett, K. N.*,
6. John Wheeler, K. N., 22. *Andrew Z. McCarty, KN.*,
7. *Thomas Childs, K. N.*, 23. *William A. Gilbert*,
8. *Abram Wakeman, K. N.*, 24. *Amos P. Granger*,
9. Bayard Clark, K. N., 25. *Edwin B. Morgan*,
10. *Ambrose S. Murray*, 26. *Andrew Oliver*,
11. *Rufus H. King, K. N.*, 27. *John M. Parker*,
12. *Killian Miller, K. N.*, 28. *William H. Kelsey*,
13. *Russel Sage, K. N.*, 29. *John Williams, D.*,
14. *Samuel Dickson*, 30. *Benjamin Pringle*,
15. *Edward Dodd, K. N.*, 31. *Thomas T. Flagler, K. N.*,
16. *George A. Simmons*, 32. Solomon G. Haven, K. N.,
33. *Francis S. Edwards, K. N.*

New Jersey.
Isaiah D. Clawson, K. N., 3. *James Bishop, K. N.*,
George R. Robbins, K. N., 4. George Vail, D.,
5. *Alex. C. M. Pennington, K. N.*

Pennsylvania.
1. Thomas B. Florence, D., 13. Asa Packer, D.,
2. *Job R. Tyson, K. N.*, 14. *Galusha A. Grow, K. N.*,
3. William Millward, K. N., 15. *John J. Pearce, K. N.*,
4. Jacob Broom, K. N., 16. *Lemuel Todd, K. N.*,
5. John Cadwalader, D., 17. *David F. Robison, K. N.*,
6. John Hickman, D., 18. *John R. Edie, K. N.*,
7. *S. C. Bradshaw, K. N.*, 19. *John Covode, K. N.*,
1[illegible]. *A. E. Roberts, K. N.*, 21. *David Ritchie, K. N.*,
1[illegible]. *John C. Kunkel, K. N.*, 22. *S. A. Purviance, K. N.*,
1[illegible]. *[illegible]es H. Campbell, K.N.*, 23. *John Allison, K. N.*,
1[illegible]. [illegible]ry M. Fuller, K. N., 24. David Barclay, D.,
25. *John Dick, K. N.*

Delaware.
1. Elisha D. Cullen, K. N.

Maryland.
1. James A. Stewart, D., 4. H. W. Davis, K. N.,
2. J. B. Ricaud, K. N., 5. H. W. Hoffman, K. N.,
3. J. M. Harris, K. N., 6. *T. F. Bowie, D.

Virginia.
1. Thomas H. Bayly, D., 7. William Smith, D.,
2. John S. Millson, D., 8. Chas. J. Faulkner, D.,
3. John S. Caskie, D., 9. John Letcher, D.,
4. William O. Goode, D., 10. Zedekiah Kidwell, D.,
5. Thomas S. Bocock, D., 11. John S. Carlile, K. N.,
6. Paulus Powell, D., 12. H. A. Edmundson, D.,
13. Fayette McMullen, D.

North Carolina.
1. Robert T. Paine, K. N., 5. Edwin G. Reade, K. N.,
2. Thomas Ruffin, D., 6. R. C. Purveur, K. N.,
3. Warren Winslow, D., 7. Burton Craige, D.,
4. L. O'B. Branch, D., 8. T. L. Clingman, D.

South Carolina.
1. John McQueen, D., 4. Preston S. Brooks, D.,
2. William Aiken, D., 5. James L. Orr, D.,
3. Lawrence M. Keitt, D., 6. Wm. W. Boyce, D.

Georgia.
1. James L. Seward, D., 5. John H. Lumpkin, D.,
2. M. J. Crawford, D., 6. Howell Cobb, D.,
3. Robert P. Trippe, K. N., 7. N. G. Foster, K. N.,
4. Hiram Warner, D., 8. Alex. H. Stephens, D.

Alabama.
1. Percy Walker, K. N., 4. William R. Smith, K. N.,
2. Eli S. Shorter, D., 5. George S. Houston, D.,
3. James F. Dowdell, D., 6. W. R. W. Cobb, D.,
7. Sampson W. Harris, D.

Mississippi.
1. Daniel B. Wright, D., 3. William Barksdale, D.,
2. Hendley S. Bennett, D., 4. William A. Lake, K. N.,
5. John A. Quitman, D.

Louisiana.
1. George Eustis, K. N., 3. Thomas G. Davidson, D.,
2. Miles Taylor, D., 4. John M. Sandige, D.

Ohio.
1. *Timothy C. Day*, 11. *V. B. Horton, K. N.*,
2. J. S. Harrison, K. N., 12. *Samuel Galloway, K. N.*,
3. *L. D. Campbell, K. N.*, 13. *John Sherman, K. N.*,
4. *Matthias H. Nichols*, 14. *Phileman Bliss*,
5. *Richard Mott*, 15. *Wm. R. Sapp, K. N.*,
6. *J. Reece Emrie, K. N.*, 16. *Edward Ball, K. N.*,
7. *Aaron Harlan, K. N.*, 17. *C. J. Albright, K. N.*,
8. *Benj. Stanton, K. N.*, 18. *Benj. F. Leiter, K. N.*,
9. *C. K. Watson, K. N.*, 19. *Edward Wade*,
10. Oscar F. Moore, K. N., 20. *Joshua R. Giddings*,
21. *John A. Bingham, K. N.*,

Kentucky.
1. Henry C. Burnett, D., 6. John M. Elliott, D.,
2. J. P. Campbell, K. N., 7. H. Marshall, K. N.,
3. W. L. Underwood, K. N., 8. A. K. Marshall, K. N.,
4. *Albert G. Talbott, D., 9. Leander M. Cox, K. N.,
5. Joshua H. Jewett, D., 10. Samuel F. Swope, K. N.

Tennessee.
1. *Albert G. Watkins, D., 6. George W. Jones, D.,
2. Wm. H. Sneed, K. N., 7. John V. Wright, D.,
3. Samuel A. Smith, D., 8. F. K. Zollicoffer, K. N.,
4. John H. Savage, D., 9. E. Etheridge, K. N.,
5. Charles Ready, K. N., 10. Thomas Rivers, K. N.

Indiana.
1. Smith Miller, D., 6. *Lucian Barbour, K. N.*,
2. Wm. H. English, D., 7. ‡H. D. Scott, K. N.,
3. ‡George G. Dunn, 8. *Daniel Mace, K. N.*,
4. *Wm. Cumback, K. N.*, 9. *Schuyler Colfax, K. N.*,
5. *D. P. Holloway, K. N.*, 10. *Samuel Brenton*,
11. *John U. Pettit.*

Illinois.
1. *Elihu B. Washburne*, 5. Wm. A. Richardson, D.,
2. *James H. Woodworth*, 6. Thomas L. Harris, D.,
3. *Jesse O. Norton, K. N.*, 7. James C. Allen, D.,
4. *James Knox, K. N.*, 8. Samuel S. Marshall, D.

Missouri.
1. Luther M. Kennett, K.N., 4. *Mordecai Oliver, D.,
2. §Gilchrist Porter, 5. John G. Miller,
3. James J. Lindley, K. N., 6. John S. Phelps, D.,
7. *Samuel Caruthers, D.

Arkansas.
1. Alfred B. Greenwood., 2. Albert Rust, D.

Michigan.
1. *Wm. A. Howard, K. N.*, 3. *D. S. Walbridge, K. N.*,
2. *Henry Waldron, K. N.*, 4. George W. Peck, D.

Florida.
1. Augustus E. Maxwell, D.

Texas.
1. Lemuel D. Evans, K. N., 2. P. H. Bell, D.

Iowa.
1. Augustus Hall, D., 2. *James Thorington, K. N.*

Wisconsin.
1. Daniel Wells, D., 2. *C. C. Washburne*,
3. *Chas. Billinghurst.*

California.
1. James W. Denver, D., 2. Philip T. Herbert, D.

* formerly whigs.
† voting for James L. Orr.
‡ whigs voting for Pennington.
§ whig voting for Fuller, of Pennsylvania.
Those in italics are "republicans."
Those marked K. N. are know-nothings.

RECAPITULATION.

Know-nothings and republicans voting for Banks	110
Republican know-nothings voting against Banks	8
National know-nothings voting for Fuller	35
Democrats voting for Richardson and Orr	80

Mr. Miller, of Missouri, and Mr. Childs, of New York, absent since the beginning of the session; Mr. Trumbull's seat vacant. A number of times within the last four weeks the number recorded above as having voted for Mr. Banks could have elected him; and if to these are added the republican know-nothings who vote for Mr. Pennington, it would give to the side of the House supporting Mr. Banks a clear majority of the whole number, even with an unusual attendance.

This list has been prepared with great care, and is believed to be accurate. If any gentleman is erroneously classed it will give us pleasure to make the correction. *Wash. Union.*

AMERICAN PATENT DRYER.—WE HAVE just received a very large supply of the American Dryer, which is far preferable to Litharge and other dryers heretofore used, and much cheaper.
PESCUD & GATLING.

Opposite the Masonic Lodge.
MAY BE FOUND COFFEE, SUGAR, ADMANTINE and Tallow Candles, Nails of all sizes for common use, Crockery and tin ware, of all sizes and shapes, snuff and Tobacco and Cigars, Meal and Flour, Corn and Peas, and Shoes, and a small assortment of Dry Goods, and Candies, and many other things commonly found in a grocery; all of which will be sold Cheap for cash or Country Produce; for which the highest market prices will be paid.
W. W. WOODEL.
April 23, 1856. 45—.

LEWIS' PURE LEAD.—A LARGE SUPPLY Lewis' Pure Lead, just received and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 13, 1856. 33—

INSANE ASYLUM.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FORTY ADDITIONAL PATIENTS can now be received in the Asylum.
Applications can be made to the Physician and Superintendent, EDW'D C. FISHER.
Raleigh, April 4th, 1856. 41—tf.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF SENNA FIGS, FOR costiveness, sick headache, &c., just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

INSANE ASYLUM.—ORDERED BY THE BOARD of Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum that hereafter those persons who desire to visit this Institution must do so on Thursday of every week only. Visitors on any other day will not be able to gain admittance into the Institution unless provided with a written permission from one of the Commissioners or from the attending Physician. It is also directed by the Commissioners that all persons should abstain from walking or riding, either for pleasure or exercise, through the Asylum grounds or around the Asylum buildings, as such things are sources of annoyance and distraction to the patients of the Institution.
Raleigh, July 17, 1856. 68—swtf.

NEW BOOKS.—ENGLISH TRAITS BY RALPH Wald Emerson.
The Last of the Forester's, by Jno. Estor Cook, author of Virginia Comideans.
The Life and Adventures of James P. Beckwourth.
Irving's life of Washington, vol. 1 and 2, 12mo.
The Baked Head and other stories, being No. 2, modern story teller. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
September 15, 1856. 86—

150 COPIES OF HARPER FOR OCTOBER just received at POMEROY'S.
September 20, 1856. 87—

SPLENDID CIGARS.—50,000 CIGARS OF VARIOUS brands in store, and for sale very low at wholesale and retail.
If you want a good cigar at a small price be sure to give us a call.
PESCUD & GATLING.

POT ASH.—1000 POUNDS POT ASH FOR SALE low by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

FOR SPRING TRADE—WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.
F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

R. DOBBIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
HAS REMOVED HIS SHOP TO THE HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Hardie as a confectionary, on Fayetteville street, opposite the Market House, where he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. He has on hand a stock of excellent leather, and will warrant all work done by him. He returns his thanks for past favors, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of them.
☞ Remember the old stand of Mrs. Hardie.
Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.
Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. A. R. BAINES, Sheriff.
Aug. 1—wtf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 41—tf
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO sell 1000 acres of land, in Johnston County, near Leachburg. There will be a credit given of one, two, and three years, purchaser giving bond with good security.
A. J. LEACH.
Leachburg, April 28, 1856. 46—swtf.

Book Binding.
JOHN H. DeCARTERET & SON.
RALEIGH, N. C.
ARE STILL CARRYING ON THE BOOK BINDING business in all its branches at the old stand over "Turner's N. C. Bookstore."
Their increased facilities will enable them to execute the binding of Periodicals, Newspapers, Music, &c., with promptness and dispatch, at New York prices.
Books sent to them from any part of the State, with directions, will be bound in any style desired, boxed and sent back without delay. Address
JNO. H. DeCARTERET & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.
April 25, 1856. 45—tf.

CHEWING TOBACCO.—THOSE WHO ARE fond of the *weed*, and have not chewed our Tobacco, are missing a great *treat*. It is generally believed we have the best in town. Call and try a quid at
PESCUD & GATLING'S.

SEGARS & TOBACCO—of the finest quality always on hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Raleigh, N. C., April 13th, 1856. 41—

INSANE ASYLUM.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT APARTments are now ready for the reception of 40 patients, in the Asylum.
Those who have charge of the insane, and desire to place them in the institution, will apply to the Physician and Superintendent, E. C. Fisher, at Raleigh, before bringing the patient to the institution.
The Board of Directors refer to the 6th chapter, 17th section (page 86) of Revised Code, for the legal requirements necessary to be complied with, in order to ensure admission of State (or indigent) patients.
For the admission of paying patients, reference is made to 20th section of same chapter, page 85, of Revised Code.
As all State patients are required to undergo examination as to their insanity, previous to admission, such examination will be held at Raleigh, where some of the members of the Board are to be found.
The Sheriffs of the several Counties will please notice the requirements of the 14th section of the 6th chapter, in relation to their duties as connected with the law.
It is expected that apartments for a large number of patients will be finished in the course of a few weeks, as the work upon them is now being prosecuted as rapidly as circumstances will admit. Notice of their readiness will be given through the public press.
CHAS. L. HINTON,
G. W. MORDECAI,
THOS. D. HOGG,
Ex. Committee of Board of Directors.
Raleigh, March 1, 1856. 30—tf.

NOTICE.—I OFFER FOR SALE TWO VALUABLE plantations in the county of Jones. These plantations adjoin and contain from 3 to 4000 acres, of which 12 to 1500 are cleared; they lie two miles south of Trent river and 20 from Newbern; will be sold together or separate; terms made easy.
For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, N. C. JOSEPH WHITTY.
August 19, 1856. 78—3m.

THOMAS S. GILLIAM,
Iron, Steel, and Metal Warehouse, No. 21, Bollingbrook St.
PETERSBURG, VA.
I HAVE ESTABLISED MYSELF FOR THE TRANSaction of a General Iron, Steel, and Metal Business, and invite the attention of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants visiting this market, to an examination of my large and varied assortment; my arrangements being such as will enable me to sell at the lowest rates. Railroads, Machinists, Blacksmiths, and the Trade generally, will find it to their interest to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.
THOMAS S. GILLIAM.
Sept. 5, 1856. 83—sw3m.

TAKE WARNING.
FOR THE PURPOSE OF IMPROVING HIS STORE the subscriber has removed three doors South of his old location, to the building formerly occupied by Mr. Primrose, and at present by Messrs. Booker & Cole, in connection with himself, where he would be pleased to wait upon his friends and patrons.
In view of placing an entire new stock in store for the coming season, he offers his present stock of goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, Clothing and furnishing goods of every variety and style, at *prime cost for cash*, or a small advance to punctual customers.
He most earnestly requests those indebted to him, (some of whom seem to forget he has any use for money,) to come forward and settle their notes and accounts before another Court arrives, and oblige
ISAAC PROCTOR,
Merchant Tailor.
Raleigh, July 24, 1856. 71—swtf.

LAND FOR SALE.—I OFFER FOR SALE MY valuable tract of land, lying in Wake county, about eleven miles West of Raleigh, near the N. C. Railroad, and containing 775 acres, about one half of which is pine land and the other half oak land. It is all well timbered, and there is a good opening for a steam saw mill. The pine land will produce large quantities of turpentine. The soil is well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, &c.
If not previously disposed of at private sale, I shall sell the above land at auction, at the Court House door, in Raleigh, on Monday, the 17th of November, it being the week of Wake County Court. The land will be sold in a body, or divided to suit purchasers. Terms made easy.
W. G. STRICKLAND.
Nov. 1, 1856. 99—swtd.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

REVISED CODE, PRICE $4 00. POSTAGE when sent by mail 45 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Also, the Revised Code interleaved. A few copies only in this form remaining. $5 50.
W. L. P. keeps also constantly on hand Jones' Digest, Eaton's Forms, Iredell on Executors, and Law Books generally, particularly those required to be read for County and Superior Court License.
January 17, 1856. 17—

CARROLL HOUSE,
CHESTERVILLE, S. C.
THAT LARGE AND SPLENDID THREE STORY Building on the east side of Chester Depot, is now open for the accommodation of persons travelling by the Cars, or otherwise. The Proprietor is well aware, that nothing short of a well-kept house, will induce custom to this so recently gotten up; and although very solicitous of patronage, he refrains from those thousand and one promises which have been made, only to be broken by many of his "illustrious predecessors."
He confidently hopes, that he will be sustained, and upon trial give that satisfaction and accomodation to the wearied traveller, that will send him on his way rejoicing.
J. L. CARROLL.
Feb. 25, 1856. 29—tf.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Person County, on Sunday the 6th instant, a runaway negro who says he is free, but cannot show any evidence of the fact, and that his name is William Mayo, and that he was raised about Greenville, Virginia. Said negro is about twenty-one years old, of a bright ginger-cake color, five feet eight inches high, with small feet and hands; had on, when taken up, white pants, bombazine coat, and a striped cotton vest, all badly worn. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
JOHN C. WILEY, *Jailor.*
Roxboro', Jan, 10, 1856. 20—tf.

LAMP OIL.—A GOOD SUPPLY JUST TO HAND and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

WHITE LEAD AND OIL.—WE OFFER FOR sale, at low rates,
10,000 pounds White Lead of various brands,
500 gallons Linseed Oil,
200 " Spts. Turpentine,
100 " Copal and Japan Varnish,
100 " Cotton Seed Oil,
500 lbs. Venetian Red,
500 " Spanish Brown,
300 " Litharge,
200 " Pa'. Black,
200 " Tera de Sceina,
200 " Umber,
500 " Yellow Ochre,
100 " Vandyke Brown,
And a large stock of all the usual kinds of paint used here. Our stock is replenished from week to week to supply the demand, and our prices compare favorably with those charged in Petersburg, Norfolk and Wilmington.
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.
Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
RALEIGH, February 8, 1856.
AS THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD IS NOW completed to Charlotte, notice is hereby given that goods or produce brought down that Road, intended for transportation over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received by this Company at the North Carolina Railroad Depot in Raleigh (owned jointly by the two Companies) and will be transported thence without delay or extra charge, and goods designed for the western merchants and others along that Road, will likewise be delivered at the same point.
All dues for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods.
Every effort will be made by the officers and agents of the Company to give satisfaction in the transportation of goods and produce.
Owners and shippers of goods are requested to have them distinctly marked, so that their destination may be known.
R. A. HAMILTON, President.
25—tf.

FOR THE SICK.—RICE FLOUR, FARINA, CORN Starch, Tapioca Sago, Arrow Root, and Gelaline, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CANTWELL'S JUSTICE—THE NORTH CAROLINA MAGISTRATE. This is an improvement upon and designed to take the place of Swaim's Justice. Price $3 50—postage 36 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
August 29, 1856. 81—

RICHMOND IN BY-GONE DAYS; BEING REMiniscences of An Old Citizen.
Extract of a letter from Washington Irving, Esq., to the author of "Richmond in By-Gone Days," dated July 1856:
"Your little volume was particularly acceptable to me. "Richmond in by-gone days" was Richmond as I knew it in the days of my youth, nearly fifty years since. Every page of your volume brought up some delightful recollection of scenes, and characters, long since passed away; for at Richmond at the time of my exit, there was a rare assemblage of the talent and beauty of Virginia, and the impressions I received then have ever made "the Old Dominion dear to me."
This book is for sale by
HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1856. 88—

SPECIAL TERM.
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY.—Superior of Law and Equity, Fall Term, 1856.
Ordered by his Honor, Judge Saunders, that a Special Term of this Court be held for the county of Wake aforesaid, at the Court House in Raleigh on the second Monday of January next, and that the Clerk give notice thereof.
The Officers of said Court, and Suitors and Witnesses in Civil Causes only, are required to attend accordingly.
Witness, John C. Moore, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Raleigh, this 8th day of October, 1856.
JOHN C. MOORE, C. S. C.
Raleigh, Oct. 13, 1856. 94—tf.

Sale of Valuable Real Estate.
PURSUANT TO A DECRETAL ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, will be offered at public auction on the premises, on the 28th day of November next, the land in the City of Raleigh, known in the plan of said City as part of lot No. 146, on which Mrs. Hannah Stewart formerly resided, situated on Fayetteville and Wilmington streets.—The lot will be divided into five equal parts, each having about 30 feet on Fayetteville street and extending back to Wilmington street. The sum of $2,532 60, to be assessed in equal sums from the purchaser of each lot, will be required to be paid in cash, and the residue of the purchase money, bonds, with interest from date, payable in six months with two good sureties. E. B. FREEMAN, Clerk.
October 2, 1856. 91—td.

Fencing Academy.
FENCING, THE BEST GYMNASTIC EXERCISE both for men and youths. The subscriber begs leave to inform the public generally that he will open his Salle d'Armes for the ensuing season, where he will give instructions in the art of FENCING, with the small Sword, the Sabre, the Bayonet or Lance, over K. R. WEATHER'S STORE, at old Temperance Hall, Raleigh, N. C.
This graceful, healthful, and useful art has been thorougly mastered by the subscriber, who was a pupil in one of the celebrated Military Academies in Europe, and he feels confident that those who patronize his Salle de'Armes will always rejoice that they seized the opportunity of becoming acquainted with an accomplishment so elegant, and exercise so conducive to sound and vigorous health, and a means of self-defence so free from the objections urged against other arts practiced with the same view. Where is there a person who can say that under the present circumstances, the knowledge of using weapons is unnecessary? A nation well exercised with weapons is the support—the pride of the country.
Further particulars, as also the best of references, can be obtained by calling at the Bookstore of Mr. W. L. Pomeroy.
The undersigned will commence as soon as he has twelve scholars. Please give your names to Mr. W. L. Pomeroy.
At the request of the pupils no spectators shall be admitted during the hours of private instruction.
ED. DeREU.
October 13, 1856. 94—tf.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were reelected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.
DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Ran[illegible], Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, [illegible] McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greens[illegible]ugh; E F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jam[illegible]own; Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wil[illegible]gton; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

IRVINGS' WASHINGTON, VOL. III, READY for delivery to subscribers, at POMEROY'S.
June 26, 1856. 63—sw.

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.—PESCUD & GATLING'S Drug Store is the place to get the most fragrant Perfumery and Emolient Soaps of every variety for a little money.

ORANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING purchased the above Hotel of R. Nichols, Esq., are now repairing and refurnishing, and will speedily have it completed in such a manner as to give satisfaction to all, even the most fastidious. They intend it for a first class House. Its situation being on King street, which is the principal thoroughfare to and from the Deport of the N. C. Railroad, and by far the handsomest street in the town, offers inducements to the visitors and sojourner which cannot be found elsewhere in the place. Our rooms, table and stables will accommodate both man and horse, with the most comfortable home.
We shall keep no bar.
Families and persons wishing to spend the Summer in this delightful country, will find rooms especially adapted to their convenience.
We hope to receive what we are determined to merit, a liberal share of patronage.
H. C. STROUD & CO.
Hillsboro', N. C., June 20, 1856. 61—swtf.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY HAVING made arrangements with the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, and re-established their office in Raleigh, N. C., are now prepared to transport Freight, Specie, Bank-notes, and parcels of every description, to and from all the principal Cities North, South and West of Raleigh, *at the most reasonable rates.*
Also the following stations on the line of the Raleigh & Gaston railroad: to Franklinton, Henderson, Warrenton, Gaston & Weldon.
The Express will run with the speed and regularity of the mails, and in charge of special messengers.
WM. WHITE, Jr. *Agent.*
Office at the old stand, near the Yarborough House.
Sept. 2, 1856. 82—tf.

SCHLOSS & BROTHER TAKE PLEASURE in announcing to the citizens of Raleigh, vicinity, and the public in general, that they have changed their firm by taking in as a Partner Mr. M. GRAUSMAN, who will hereafter attend on the CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, in all its branches. All orders will receive strict attention. Any garment sent for will be finished and forwarded to its destination within eight days.
All sizes of Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., constantly kept up by our own original merchant tailoring establishment of Joseph Schloss & Brother, corner of Light and Mercer str Baltimore, Md.
We have now on hand and are constantly receiving an extensive assortment of Ready made clothing for the spring and summer,—also Hats, Boots & Shoes, and every thing in the line of gentlemen's wear, which we are selling *very cheap*, as we can afford to do, because we manufacture our own clothing and shoes. Give us a call and be convinced.
SCHLOSS, BROTHER & Co.
Raleigh, May 3, 1856. 48—tf.

LAND SALE AT CAROLINA CITY.
THE CAROLINA CITY COMPANY PROPOSES TO sell to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 25th day of November next, at Carolina City, a limited number of eligible Lots in said City, immediately on BEAUFORT HARBOR.
It is hardly necessary to call the attention of the public to the importance of this sale. The proposed City is at the terminus of the Railroad from Goldsboro' via Newbern to Beaufort Harbor, which is the grand termini of the Internal Improvement system of North Carolina, and where a magnificent city must rapidly grow up.
The City Company only propose to sell a limited number of Lots, to allow parties who ask at once to obtain foothold an opportunity to do so: another will not probably be given soon, as the Company has no desire to part with any considerable amount of the property.
Terms liberal and will be made known at sale.
October 10, 1856. 94—swtd.

ATTENTION!—ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE firm of Booker & Cole are now positively the last time requested to come forward and pay their notes and accounts to me, the undersigned being one of the above named firm, which firm will no longer continue; and all demands that are not settled immediately will be found in the hands of an officer. The undersigned may be found at Wm. Cook's store, (Ira Beckwith's old stand,) opposite Lawrence's Hotel.
J. W. COL
Raleigh, Oct. 18, 1856. 95—swtD

"Oh wad some power the giftie gi'e us,
To see oursels as ithers see us."
At the Daguerrean Gallery of HAVENS & MALLON *your wish can be gratified.*
MR. MALLON, (OF THE FIRM,) HAS JUST returned from the Northern cities where he acquired *all* the new styles of Daguerreotyping, as well as the latest and most approved *modus operandi* of transferring the "human face divine" to GLASS, *in all the natural colors*, known as *Ambrotypes*. Also, pictures on IVORY which cannot be surpassed.
Don't forget that we color Ambrotypes as *natural as life*, and warrant a likeness.
We keep a large assortment of Daguerreotype and Ambrotype stock on hand which will be sold to the trade at the lowest cash pries.

BATH REGULATOR.
Havens & Mallon's Nitrate of Silver Bath Regulator for Ambrotypes, to make an old Bath work as good as a new one, to prevent "fogging," specking, &c., will be sent to any part of the Union. Freight pre-paid on the receipt of ten dollars.
Raleigh, October 1, 1856. 92—tf.

Wyche's Cultivating Plow.
PATENTED 26TH FEBRUARY, 1856. (THE BLADED Plow,) awarded $20 premium at the last N. C. State Fair; with cutting blades in the place of a moldboard; cuts, divides and turns over the soil; depositing the finer parts in the furrow, and turning over the turf, clods, &c., on the surface. Is cheap, light, and lasting, and easy to both driver and team. Admirably adapted to almost any purpose for which the plow is used.
For license to sell, with further information, address
W. E. WYCHE.
Brookville, Granville Co. N. C.
June 16, 1856. 1129—wtf.
J. H. Gooch, Oxford, N. C., solicits orders for the above plows.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
CAPON SPRINGS.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.
The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.
The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.
BLAKEMORE & INGRAM.
August 19, 1856. 83—

SPECIAL TERM.
STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, GRANVILLE County, Superior Court of Law and Equity, September Term, A. D., 1856.
Ordered by His Honor Judge Person, that a Special Term of this Court be held for the County of Granville aforesaid, at the Court House in Oxford, to commence on the fourth Monday of November next, and continue for two weeks; and that the Clerk of said Court give notice thereof.
The Sheriff suitors and witnesses in civil cases are hereby notified of the order and required to attend accordingly.
As no State business will be done, defendants and witnesses in prosecutions and indictments are not required to attend. EUGENE GRISSOM, C. S. C.
Oxford, Sept. 8, 1856. 85—t4MN.

SUPERIOR SALAD OIL.—IN PINT AND quart Bottles just to hand and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY OF Rushtons' and Simes' in store.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FOR BUSINESS MEN.—SUITS OF CASSIMERE and Marseilles, just received.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.
April 16, 1856. 43—

WILL BE SOLD
In Kempsville, Princess Anne County, Va., at the tavern of Mr. Williams, on SATURDAY, the 15th of November.
7,000 ACRES OF LAND—SITUATED IN Princess Anne and Norfolk counties, belonging to estate of the late Wm. C. Borroughs—viz:
Veal's Pasture tract, 1,600 acres, situated on the N. Landing and Gum Swamp roads, three miles from Kempsville. Land heavily timbered, with three or four small farms.—Sold in tracts of 200 acres or more to suit purchasers.
North Landing tract, 1,600 acres, situated immediately upon North River and Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal.—This land is very heavily timbered with pine and oak. This tract will also be divided in 200 acre tracts or more, with a good landing to each division to suit purchasers.
The Ewell Farm of 300 acres, one mile from Kempsville, good dwelling, kitchen, barn, &c. One hundred acres cleared, well adapted to corn, wheat, &c. The balance well timbered with pine, oak, &c.
Ship's Neck track of 250 acres, 5 miles from Kempsville; well timbered with cypress, oak and pine.
Holland tract of 250 acres, one and a half miles from Kempsville, 60 acres cleared, balance in wood.
Another tract, one and a half miles from Kempsville, 75 acres, heavily covered with pine wood of good quality, said tract purchased from estate of John Petty, deceased.
One tract, in Eastern Shore Swamp, of 50 acres, adjoining the lands of Mr. Gregory.
One tract, on Linkhorn Bay, of 50 acres, 20 acres cleared. The balance in good pine timber, with an excellent fishery attached.
One tract, near Nimmo's Church, of 100 acres timbered land.
One tract, in Gum Swamp, of 150 acres, adjoining the lands of Wilson Whitehurst and Mrs. Etheredge, with a growth of young oak timber.
Two small farms, at West Neck bridge, 50 acres each.
One tract of 50 acres in Pungo.
Allmand tract of 200 acres, adjoining the lands of Henry Cornick, Sr., deceased.
One track in Norfolk county, of 50 acres, on Elbow road, adjoining the lands of Stephen Tatem, Esq.
A small Farm, on Lambert's Point, in view of Hampton roads, with sundry other places of land.
Also, 20 lots of lands of 2 acres each, situated at Terminus of Canal, at North Landing.
A further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing to review the land will please apply to Francis Thomson, or Edward Foster, at Kempsville.
TERMS:—One-third cash, balance in two equal instalments of one and two years.
BY THE ADMINISTRATORS.
September 18, 1856. 90—sw12t.

For Sale.
THE LARGE AND EXCELLENT FARM, KNOWN as the Caddo Place; containing two thousand eight hundred (2,800) acres; about 900 acres, cleared land, and the balance well timbered, and the whole mostly rich alluvial bottom. On the farm is a good and substantial two story brick house, double brick kitchen, brick smoke house, a good double roomed frame house, together with a black smith shop, and wagon making shop, and negro quarters sufficient to accommodate fifty or seventy-five hands. There is also on the place a good cotton gin house, and Press, and an excellent horse mill, and cribs, barns and stables. The Caddo river meanders through the whole length of the tract. There is a well of never failing and excellent water in the house yard, with milk house attached, and a splendid garden lot. There are several good springs on the place, and a very bold Chalybeate spring about 600 yards from the house. The Military Road, the great western thoroughfare to Texas, runs by the house. This is one of the richest, and most desirable places in south-western Arkansas. It is situate about four miles from Arkadelphia, the county town of Clark county.
Also, one thousand two hundred (1,200) acres in another farm, lying in Dallas county Arkansas, on the Ouachita River, a navigable stream, partly bottom, and partly up land, with sixty or seventy acres opened. The attention of persons intending to settle in Arkansas is invited to these lands.
Also, one thousand and forty (1040) acres, of superior Black lands, situated in Clark county, immediately on the Cairo and Fulton Railroad Line, and six miles from water navigation, 400 acres of this tract cleared land.
Also, nine hundred (900) acres; lying in Clark county, about half bottom, and half uplands, nine miles from water navigation, and four miles from Rail Road line. One hundred (100) acres of this tract opened land.
Also, one thousand three hundred and forty (1340) acres, lying in Clark county, half rich bottom, and 25 acres opened, and the balance good upland.
Also, one thousand eight hundred (1800) acres, lying in Clark county, 100 acres opened; mostly rich bottom lands, and not subject to inundation.
All the above lands are finely Timbered and Watered.
For further particulars apply to.
W. F. S. BARKMAN,
Arkadelphia, Arkansas.
Sept. 16, 1856. 90—tlJ.

Mayor's Office,
RALEIGH, Sept. 9th, 1856.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT APPLICAtion will be made to the next General Assembly, for an Amendment to the Charter of the City of Raleigh.
WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD, Mayor.
84—sw3m.

NEW SPEAKER.—THE SOUTHERN SPEAKER or Sixth Reader; containing, in great variety, the Master Pieces of Oratory, in Prose, Poetry, and Dialogue; with an Appendix; embracing Knowles' Model Debate; The Declaration of Independence; Constitution of the United States, with marginal index; Washington's Farewell Address, with running index and marginal questions, by D. Barton Ross, A. M. N. G.
For sale by H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1856. 88—

NOW READY
Swaim's Justice—Revised.
THE NORTH-CAROLINA MAGISTRATE, a practical guide to the Laws of the State, and the decisions of the Supreme Court, defining the duties and jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, under the Revised Code of 1854'–55, together with full instructions, and numerous *Forms* and *Precedents*.
BY
EDWARD CANTWELL, Esq., L.L B
Counsellor at Law.
One Vol. 8 vo., containing nearly 600 pages, handsomely printed on good paper, and well bound, in Law binding.
Price, $3 50. Postage, 36 cents.
This day published and for sale by
HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, N. C., 1st Aug., 1856. 75—

THE COLOR TYPE,
A New and Beautiful Style of Picture.
CALL AT COPELAND'S NEW GALLERY IN THE upper part of the Post Office building, and see the Color Type (painted in oil colors,) and say if you have ever seen anything to surpass it, in the way of a "*sun picture.*"
Sky-light, splendid cameras, neat and comfortable rooms, fine pictures, low prices.
So come along without delay,
And get a picture *with the pay.*
P. S.—Mr. Copeland continues to take Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, and paint portraits upon the most moderate terms possible.
Raleigh, October 1, 1856. 91—tJ1.
☞ Signal, Register and Biblical Recorder copy till 1st January.

LARGE SALE
OF
VALUABLE NEGROES.
ON MONDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF DECEMBER next, the subscriber will offer for sale at auction, at the Town of Halifax, North-Carolina, from
200 to 300 Valuable Negroes,
consisting of Field Hands and Mechanics, with their Families.
The said Negroes have been reared on the low-grounds of the Roanoke, and will be offered for sale in Families. The place of sale is on the line of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, over which two passenger trains pass each way daily.
The sale will be for Cash, but upon satisfactory security time will readily be given to make pecuniary arrangements.
Letters addressed to the subscriber at Raleigh will receive prompt attention. T. P. DEVEREUX.
Raleigh, Sept. 19, 1856. 89—sw6t.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—I HAVE recently obtained possession of the magnificent picture representing the death-bed scene of the venerable John Wesley. This large and imposing picture was painted by O. P. Copeland, Esq., expressly for exhibition, and sold by him some time ago to G. D. Weekly, from whom I have obtained it. I now offer it for sale on very reasonable terms, and feel assured that a *proper person* could by exhibiting it realize a handsome sum of money. The picture is about 10 by 15 feet in dimensions, and represents the great founder of Methodism, a few moments before his death, surrounded by some eighteen or twenty of his distinguished friends and followers, all as large as life. For particulars address,
GEORGE FISHER,
Raleigh, N. C.
Oct. 9, 1856. 93—2m.

1900 Acres of Land for Sale.
I WILL SELL FROM ONE TO THIRTEEN HUNDRED Acres of Cape Fear River Land, lying twelve miles above Fayetteville, on the East side of the River. There are about Two Hundred Acres of cleared Land in fine condition. The aforesaid Land is not inferior to any in this section of the country, and is offered lower than any such land can be bought for in this or any of the neighboring counties—as I am determined to sell. The choice of three very healthy and desirable sand-hill places for a residence can be made, from one to one and a half miles from the Plantation,—one of these contains 200 acres of Pine Land, with a good two-story dwelling and all necessary out buildings, all new. Another tract contains 300 acres, with a task of new turpentine boxes, and is without improvements. A third tract contains 85 acres fine choice ridge land, partially improved. The neighborhood is very good, and the situation is healthy, pleasant and altogether desirable. The Northern Plank Road runs through each of the sand-hill tracts, and the plantation or river land has the advantage of a choice cow and hog range. Address,
NEILL McDUGALD,
Kyle's Landing, Cumberland, co., N. C.
Sept. 16, 1856. 90—sw3m.

NORTH-CAROLINA BONDS.
OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC & N. C. R. R. Co.,
NEWBERN, April 12, 1856.
NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS, ($500 & $1000,) can be obtained from Pulaski Cowper, Esq. who is the authorized agent of this Company for the sale of said Bonds in the City of Raleigh.
JOHN D. WHITFORD,
Prest. At. and N. C. R. R. Co.
April 29, 1856. 46—tf.

From the N. Y. Times, (Fremont paper)

Important Letter of Kenneth Rayner, OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Southern Recommendation for Fusion against Buchanan.

RALEIGH, N. C., Saturday, Oct. 25, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received yours of 21st inst., in which you ask me to give you my candid opinion in regard to Mr. Fillmore's prospects in the Southern States—and in the second place, whether I believe the Southern people seriously contemplate a dissolution of the Union in case of Fremont's election. As far as my opinions are worth anything you shall have them, and with that freedom and candor with which I always express myself on matters of public import.

Mr. Fillmore is popular throughout the South, and has been for years. His political friends in the South do not sustain because we regard him as a pro-slavery man, for we do not. Not because we believe that if elected President he would be a slavery propagandist, and would use his official influence in *forcing* slavery in Kansas or any where else—for we do not desire any such thing. But we sustain him because *we believe* that, if elected, he would, *as President*, be neither pro-slavery nor anti-slavery, but that he would be *national*, observing the requirements of justice, of duty, of an enlarged patriotism to all sections of our common country. He is popular even with *the masses* of the Democratic party; for while the leaders, and hirelings and scavengers of that party denounce him as "an Abolitionist," still the great body of the voters of that party have a kindly feeling for him, and very many of them would vote for him but for the pressure of the party screw. On the other hand, Mr. Buchanan has no personal popularity in the South, as, in fact, he has not anywhere in the Union. There is nothing in his name, or character, or the the association connected with his political history out of which they can get up any enthusiasm. And but for the fact, that his party leaders are wire-workers, their orators and presses urge him as the especial friend and champion of slavery, he would give us but little trouble, I assure you. And yet, owing to the perpetual agitation and intensity of excitement that the ruling spirits of Democracy manage to keep up on the subject of slavery throughout the South, I should be wanting in candor if I were to pretend, that I thought we could confidently rely on more than four Southern States as against Buchanan. I am bound to believe, from the most confident assurance of many of the most reliable men in these States, that we shall certainly carry for Fillmore, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana. We have an equal chance for carrying Florida. Our friends in Virginia are not without hope, though I do not include the State in my category. We could have carried North-Carolina if Pennsylvania had given 3,000 less votes for the Buchanan ticket at the late election—and we are trying our best to carry it notwithstanding.

My dear sir, you can have no idea how the Southern people are worried and bedevilled by Locofocoism, upon this everlasting subject of slavery agitation. Slavery agitation is the very pabulum of its existence to Democracy here in the South. It is their trump card in every political game.

Whenever the store-house of their calumnies is emptied they resort to the charge of abolitionism against whomsoever they wish to defeat, as a never-failing resource. Many of your Northern people, your orators and your presses do great injustice to the South in charging up on the South *as a section*, a purpose to keep alive slavery agitation. It is the Democratic party and they alone, that keep the country in this eternal turmoil and confusion about "niggers," "niggers!" *The South as a section is not to blame.* The conservative men of the South, the reliable friends of the Union at the South, those most deeply interested in the institution of slavery, wish for quiet and peace on this subject.—They do not desire to *force* slavery on any people against their consent. They do not wish to hazard either the Union, or their own personal interests by this endless disturbance and confusion. They are perfectly willing to rely for the protection of their rights upon the guarantees of the Constitution; and those solemn, time-honored compromises, which erected barriers to prevent collision between the conflicting views and interests of different sections.

I have long believed that the men who keep up this continued fuss about slavery, both North and South, are those who (with some striking exceptions) care the least about the institution, either *pro or con*. The ultra-abolitionists of the Garrison and Phillips school, who openly avow that they prefer Buchanan's election, because it will keep open the question of slavery agitation, and the wild men of the South, who had rather see the Union dissolved than slavery kept out of Kansas, are playing beautifully into each other's hands. With both it is a mere party game, kept up for political ends. Why, it has got to be a very common thing here in the South for the most true and reliable men among us to be denounced as "unsound on the slavery question;" as "tinctured with abolitionism;" by these contemptible party hucksters, that could be bought by any abolitionists at the North, any day in the year, for much less than the price of an ordinary negro. The worst enemies of the South, and of her institutions, are here in our midst.—They are those who use this question of slavery for mere political effect—who, rather than let it be at peace, keep it in constant commotion, as a means of enabling them to hold on to the spoils of office. And if the day ever does come (and *they say* it will soon be here) that there is a serious collision, and the South is compelled to draw the sword in defence of her constitutional rights, it will be seen that those who are denouncing the best men of the South for a want of loyalty, will be found the first to desert, whilst those who now contend for peace and quiet on this question, will be found in the van of the conflict, and bearing the brunt of the battle.

No, I repeat it, it is not the South, but it is the Democratic party leaders and their drill sergeants throughout the Union who are the authors of all the evils that now beset the country, growing out of the slavery question. It is no new thing with that party. They denounced Harrison, Clay, Taylor and Scott—all as abolitionists—and they succeeded in deluding thousands of the honest and unsuspecting in the South to believe their slanders against these great and good men. It was, however, hoped and believed that with the passage of the Compromise measures of 1850 the country would at last have peace on the subject of slavery. It will not be denied by any man who has any respect for his own understanding, that the Compromise measures of 1850 were regarded by all sections and by all parties as a definitive settlement of all the disturbing questions growing out of slavery agitation at the time. The news of their passage was received with rejoicings and congratulations throughout the Union. And, although ultra abolitionists at the North, and intriguing disunionists at the South, received the news with croaking discontent, because they saw that compromise and peace would render them powerless for mischief—yet, so overwhelming was public opinion in favor of the settlement of the question, that they were compelled to mutter their discontent in secret. As an evidence of this, it will be recollected that the two great parties that nominated their candidates for President in 1852 (Messrs. Scott and Pierce,) expressly declare in their respective platforms, that they regarded the Compromise measure of 1850 as a final settlement of the questions connected with slavery, and that thenceforth they would discountenance any further agitation of these questions *either in or out of Congress*. Neither can it be forgotten, that in the Presidential canvass between Scott and Pierce, that portion of this same Democratic party in the South, that had opposed the Compromise of 1850, were loudest in their denunciations of General Scott, because, as they allege, he was not thoroughly enough committed to the support of that Compromise.—They showed them as they have ever done, that they care nothing about slavery, one way or the other, except so far as they can use it in enabling them to hold on to power and to office.

The House of Representatives at the first session, afterwards declared by formal resolution, that these compromise of 1850 were "a final adjustment, and a permanent settlement of the questions therein embraced." So benign had been the effect of the Compromise Measures of 1850, that when Congress met in 1854, the country was at peace. Slavery agitators both North and South, had nothing to do. The Democratic leaders saw that another Presidential election was approaching, and that the only hope of diverting public opinion from the miserable imbecility and corruption of Pierce's administration—their only hope of retaining their hold upon the public plunder was, in getting up another *furore* about slavery. How to get about it was the question. An occasion was to be gotten up, and it *was* gotten up—far-fetched, it is true, yet exhibiting cunning and deep calculation. The project is sprung of organizing a Territorial government in Kansas.

The Kansas and Nebraska bill excited at first but little attention, and was regarded as a mere question of policy involving relations with the Indian tribes—for there were no white people to legislate for. The authors of the movement saw that if by dexterous management they could insert a hook on which they could hang a "slavery" issue, it might be made to involve the fate of parties, the election of Presidents, and what was of still more importance, the distribution of offices to the amount of $100,000,000 of money. Having matured their plans, they at length threw off all disguise—proposed to amend the bill by repealing the Missouri Compromise of 1820, which applied to this Territory, and at the wave of the wand of the Democratic magicians, slavery agitation doffed the habiliments of the grave, in which it had been buried in 1850, and stood forth in full panoply, "giant-armed with the club of Hercules." The Kansas-Nebraska bill passed with the proviso repealing the Missouri Compromise—and a dark and disastrous day for the country, and especially for the South, was the day that it *did* pass. From that day to this the country has had no peace. Slavery agitation rules the hour. Harmony has given place to discord. Section is arrayed against section. The herd of agitators has been revived from the obscurity to which the the Compromise of 1850 had consigned them.—Threats of disunion are rife throughout the land, and knaves and blockheads are longing to lay their unhallowed hands upon the works of the giants of the revolution. The reign of hireling demagogues is afflicting the country. In the bubbling and boiling of the waters of strife, the very froth and scum of the social elements are floating on the surface of the political cauldron. Even here, in the South, the Democratic leaders are endeavoring to organize a reign of terror, by putting under the ban of public opinion, and denouncing as not true to the South, every man who dares to expose their double-dealing on this question of slavery, and their treasonable designs against the integrity of the Union.

The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was tendered to the South as a boon. In accepting it the South acted with bad judgment, (as I conceive,) but not with wrongful intent. The South did not ask for its repeal. The Southern people were content to live under it, and to observe strictly its conditions. In this regard, the South is wronged and misrepresented by the majority of the presses and orators of the North. They daily charge upon the South, as a section, the breach of faith involved in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—and many of them would visit their punishment upon the South. All this is wrong, unfair, unjust, untrue. It was the Democratic party that did the deed—it is the Democratic party that deserve their censures—it is the Democratic party that should be visited with their punishment. It is utterly vain and absurd to attempt to deny or conceal the fact, that the origin of the sectional strife and discord that now afflict the country is to be found in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. It is equally apparent that the Democratic party, in working its repeal, were governed by mere party considerations: and that in this continued agitation of slavery, their sole purpose is the perpetuation of their power. For whilst here in the South, they urge the Kansas-Nebraska bill as a great Southern measure for the extension of slavery—in the North, they urge it as a measure in favor of freedom, and the curtailing of slavery. For myself, I believe they are equally hollow and insincere in their professions to both sections. Power, office, *pay*, is the end at which they are aiming, and sectional discord is the means by which they operate. The country will have no peace upon this question of slavery, until the Democratic party is overthrown. That party deserves the rebuke of the people of this nation for reopening the flood-gates of slavery agitation, by their repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The election of Mr. Buchanan will be to them the issuing of a license to persist in their course. Settle the Kansas difficulty now—and at the end of four years, when there is another President to elect, we shall have slavery agitation presented by them in some other form. Would to God that every patriot in the land could look at this question in its true character. The Democratic party of the present day is the common enemy of all who love peace rather than discord—of all who love the Union, and are determined to sustain it against its enemies, whether open or secret. Why cannot all conservative, Union-loving men unite in destroying a common enemy—without reference to the difference of opinion on mere abstract questions?

In reply to your second inquiry, whether the Southern people seriously contemplate a dissolution of the Union, in case Fremont should be elected? I answer No! emphatically No! *The masses* of the Southern people, whether Whigs, Americans or Democrats, are devoted to the Union; and they will maintain and defend it at the hazard of their lives, and the expenditure of their hearts' best blood. The Democratic leaders of the South, with but few exceptions, are talking of disunion, and are trying to familiarize the public mind with the idea of disunion, in case Fremont should be elected. And true to their vocation, they are denouncing as slaves and submissionists all who refuse to unite with them in their mad career. But, even of those who take this ground, but few are in serious earnest.

There is a small faction in the Southern States who are *bonafide* disunionists—who have been for years maturing their plans, and who would be glad to see Fremont elected, if they thought it would bring about disunion. This faction is inconsiderable in numbers, and bears about the same relation, numerically, to the people of the South, that the band of crazy fanatics at the North, who denounce the Constitution and the Union, as "a league with hell," bear to the people of the Northern States. But the great majority of the Democratic leaders in the South, who are mouthing and gasconading about disunion, do so for party effect.—Their object is to frighten the timid and wavering. Their purpose is to drive others to the support of Buchanan through their fears. It is no care for the institution of slavery—it is no concern for the rights of the South that stimulates their belligerent propensities. It is because they are alarmed at the prospect of their loss of political power, at the chances of their being deprived of office, at the bare idea of being driven from the national treasury—that like hungry wolves overtaken at their prey, they raise this howl of disunion. They are not in earnest, and if they were, it would be all the same. Fortunately for us, and thanks to the nature of our institutions, this Union can't be dissolved, except by resorting to the source of all power—the people at the ballot-box. And when that first appeal is made, the mass of *all parties* will be found true to the Union. They will not agree to overthrow this Government, because a man, no matter how odious or obnoxious to them he may be, has been elected Presipent—provided he has been fairly elected, in strict accordance with all the forms of the Constitution and the laws. You may rely on it that the masses of the Democratic Party will desert their leaders, whenever they attempt to commit them to disunion, because they have been beaten in an election. It is a reproach and an insult to the Southern people, to say that they would destroy this Union for any such cause; and, as a Southern man, I hurl back the charge as a slander and a wrong upon the conservative masses of the South. The people of the South know too well what this Union cost—they know too well what its blessings are—they can too plainly foresee the horrible consequences and dread disasters which must ensue upon its disruption.

I am not to be understood as intimating that the Southern people would submit to any palpable invasion of their Constitutional rights, rather than run the hazard of disunion. They regard the Union as designed for the protection of their rights and their liberties, and if it were perverted to their destruction, instead of their preservation, of course they would resist. And if it should so turn out that Fremont is elected—fairly elected—Constitutionally elected—if I know anything of the character of the Southern people, they would wait till he disclosed his policy. If he was to attempt any invasion of our Constitutional rights, and he should be sustained by the other departments of the Government, then I take it for granted he would be resisted, without reckoning the cost. But in case he attempted no such invasion of our rights, I hazard nothing in saying the Southern people would prove true to the past history of the Anglo-Saxon race—whose peculiar national trait has ever been obedience to law, as long as no vital surrender to civil liberty was involved. Being no partisan of Fremont, of course I have no advice to give, or suggestion to make to his friends. But to every friend of Fillmore, I would say—be not alarmed or induced to support Buchanan, by these threats of disunion on the part of the Democratic leaders of the South. They are all vain and idle, and are so regarded here. And even if they were not, the most effective aid you can render to the cause of the Union, is in trying to overthrow the Democratic party, whose continuous agitation of slavery, will, if not arrested and rebuked, sow the seeds of dissatisfaction throughout the land, from which posterity must ultimately reap the harvest of disunion.—The approaching election involves consequences of the most momentous character. Much, very much, almost everything depends upon Pennsylvania. If there is harmony and concord, and concert of action, among the conservative men, the Union men of Pennsylvania, I fear not the result. If all those who are opposed to Slavery agitation—who think that the Pierce-Buchanan party deserve to be rebuked for their having brought the country to its present unhappy condition, *will unite cordially in the support of the* SAME TICKET, our country may yet be saved, and peace and calm and sunshine will return to our borders. But if they allow differences on minor questions to mar their concert, and to paralyze their energies, awful may be the consequences which they will entail on their country.

Yours truly,
K. RAYNER.

From the Philadelphia Times, (Fremont paper.)

Meeting of the Fillmore men on Saturday night.

Powerful Speech of Kenneth Rayner.

He Rebukes the Disunion Schemes and Slavery Agitation of the Democracy.

"PITCHES INTO" FORNEY.

COMPARES THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY TO A VAMPIRE.

Amusing Picture of the Cincinnati Convention.

A THRILLING APPEAL TO THE FILLMORE MEN FOR UNION AGAINST THE COMMON ENEMY.

Musical Fund Hall was filled to overflowing last evening by the numbers attracted to hear the Hon. Kenneth Rayner, of N. C. He was received with great enthusiasm, and made an address whose eloquence and effectiveness fully justified his high reputation as a speaker.

At about half-past 7 o'clock the meeting was organized by the appointment of Mr. Edward C. Knight as President, and Mr. Jos. M. Church as Secretary. Mr. Rayner was then introduced, and after the powerful demonstrations of applause with which he was greeted had subsided, he said:

Fellow-citizens of the city of Philadelphia: This cordial greeting is as unexpected by me as it is undeserved. I am one of the humblest of the humble, in that great American army in which it has been my pride to be a volunteer, enlisted for the war. (Applause.) I understand that this is an *American* meeting, (cheers) and in addressing you, I shall confine myself to the discussion of American principles; and, in the first place, I shall speak of the course which I think it is the duty of Americans to pursue in the present contest.

You who are so much in the habit of meeting in these large assemblies may perhaps regard this as mere holiday sport, but such is not the case. There is a philosophy in the scenes which are now transpiring throughout the nation, from the Northern lakes to the Southern gulf. It is the inevitable destiny of all people who are in the enjoyment of free institutions, to witness these periodical commotions of the political elements. They are as indispensable to the purification of the political atmosphere, as are lightning, thunder and storm, for the purification of the atmosphere which we breathe.

We shall soon be called upon to perform a great and a solemn duty—to exercise a great and inestimable privilege. What is it? That which is guarantied to no other people under the sun—the right of electing your own executive chief—the man who is to be entrusted with honors which, (if he shall exercise them with discretion and with an eye single to the welfare of his country,) will not allow him to repose upon a bed of roses. Vast indeed are the powers which we are to entrust into the hands of now we know not whom. He must attend to the preservation of order at home; he must see that the laws of the land are faithfully executed; he must protect our honor, and take care that the American name and the American character are treated with that consideration to which they are entitled among the nations.

I remarked that I supposed this was an American meeting; and, addressing an American meeting, you see before you a man who has borne his cross for the last two years. (Applause.) You look upon one who, in common with yourselves, has been subjected to all the calumny, and obloquy, and abuse, of which the human tongue is capable.

I am aware, my fellow-citizens, that when attempting to discuss the principles which we hold so dear, and the purposes which we have at heart, it is something like telling a "thrice-told tale." I know that, to those especially who do not believe in the American doctrines, it has become a *tiresome* tale. Yes, they are tired of hearing this eternal talk of "Americanism." But they have not heard the last of it. (Loud applause.) They have heard only the mutterings of the thunder. They feel just as felt the enemies of Aristides, when he had made himself obnoxious because the streets of Athens resounded with the name of "Aristides the Just." (Applause.)

The speaker then entered into an elaborate disquisition on the history of the American party, the necessity which called it into existence, and the principles and policy which it advocates. It had arisen to meet a new exigency, at a time when old party issues had become obsolete.

The evils against which it arrayed itself were: first, foreign influence; next, the power of the Roman hierarchy; and, lastly, *the plottings of traitors to destroy this Union*. Mr. R. dwelt for some time upon the first two of these evils, defending the American policy in a manner which elicited from the audience repeated manifestations of applause. He then said:

The third great element of our order, is one in the establishment of which I had an humble share; that is, the pledge to each other of our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor, that we will maintain and defend this Union at the hazard of our hearts' best blood. (Great applause.) And here, my friends, is the great battle which the American order has yet to fight in this nation. The "third degree" was complained of by Northern fanatics, as being a trap to catch them; and by Southern fanatics, as a trap to catch *them*.—I set that trap to catch both. (Applause.) The humble individual who now addresses you made it. I was the first man in the country who conferred that degree; (cheers) and abused and calumniated as I have been for it, I desire no greater honor, than that when I shall be laid in the grave, you will write on my tombstone that I was the author of the "third degree." (Long continued cheering.)

My fellow-countrymen, this Union of ours is the very element that binds us together. It is that hook of steel which grapples the heart of every American to his brother American. It is a tree which was planted in a soil bedewed with our fathers' blood; a tree under whose shade we have reposed in peace—whose culture has been committed to us by the dying precepts of Revolutionary sages, that we may preserve it from the axe of the ruffian and transmit it to our posterity untouched, as we received it. (Applause.)

What is it that confers the proud title of American citizen? This glorious Union. How can we ever forget that—

"When freedom from her mountain height
Unfurled her banner to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night,
And set the stars of glory there." (Cheers.)

My brother Americans, we have sworn to each other by the highest obligations which a man can take, either to his God or to his fellow-man, that not a single star shall be plucked from that bright constellation. By "union of hearts and a union of hands" we will preserve the "Flag of our Union" for ever. (Applause.)

I come to your beautiful region of country—I pass along your railroads—I observe your neat cottages and your verdant pastures, and your browsing herds—I come to your great cities, and see the monuments of your industry—the commerce of the world concentrating here in your harbors—and amid all these scenes I feel proud to think that this is a portion of my country. (Applause.) But, fellow-citizens, destroy this Union, and when the Southern man comes here, in place of this national pride, he can but entertain a feeling of envy to think that you possess monuments of which his country cannot boast. Then he who now addresses you, instead of being greeted with the huzzas of thousands—instead of finding a response in the heart of every brother American, must come here as a foreigner, and depart as a foreigner! God forbid that such a time should ever come. (Great cheering.)

Yet, my fellow-citizens, there is an organized conspiracy in this nation to overthrow this glorious Union. It has ramifications in the North and in the South. There are men who are preaching up this doctrine of disunion, as a thing that can be accomplished peacefully and quietly! They talk about a peaceable dissolution of this Union! Why, have these men read history? Have they examined and contemplated the character of this people? Have they philosophically observed the structure of our institutions? As well might you attempt to uproot the sturdy oak, without disturbing the soil through which its roots permeate as to destroy this Union without the shedding of blood. *You cannot do it.* Its fibres extend through thousands of miles, and penetrate the hearts of millions of people. You cannot disturb and break up these connections and ramifications without throwing the social elements into confusion. A people like ours, so sensitive of their rights, cannot settle this great question without a collision, which must shake the very social fabric to its foundation. (Applause.)

Go to the North: and that Constitution which it cost all the combined wisdom of our fathers to devise—that Constitution which makes us one people—that Constitution which is the charter of our political salvation—you will hear men calling that Constitution a "covenant with death." That is the doctrine of the extreme fanatics of the North. Go to the South, and you find there the exact counterpart of these men; you find those who tell you that the Union is a curse, and that rather than live under the same government with men entertaining such conflicting views upon the subject of negro slavery, they would have this Union rent into fragments. Some of these knaves and blockheads who are longing to lay their unhallowed hands upon the work of our Revolutionary fathers, talk about dividing this great Confederacy, as a surveyor, with compass and chain, would run a dividing line between two contending neighbors. No, my fellow countrymen; when the dividing line shall be run which shall separate the dissevered fragments of this Confederacy, it will be by no compass and chain—it will be done amid the booming of cannon and the glitter of bayonets. No gentle river—no mountain chain, will form a natural boundary between them; but they will be divided by an unfathomable gulf, the bottom of which will be a charnel house of human bones. (Long continued applause.)

Fellow citizens, all your mass meetings all your, canvassings, are but the prelude to what is to come on Tuesday next. They are but a marshalling of the forces—a review of the troops—a preparation for the great battle which we have to fight with paper pellets, thank God, instead of leaden bullets. (Cheers.) Who is our enemy? What ought we to do?

I suppose that I need hardly expect to escape some allusion to the Presidential election. I presume that my brother Americans who are here, expect that I should refer to that subject. I have no concealments. We have an American candidate (tremendous demonstrations of applause for several minutes,) nominated by an American convention, representing American principles. Yet, let us recollect that Mr. Fillmore is the candidate of another organization—an organization to which I once belonged, and under whose banner it was my pride to fight—an organization which boasts that, like the Phœnix, it has risen from its own ashes, and plumed itself for a still more glorious flight—an organization enlisted in this contest, and constituting the left wing of this army—for I insist upon it, the Americans are the right wing—(Cheers.)

Like the men of Kent, we claim to fight in the front; we claim to carry the standard, and we claim to fall beneath it, if need be. (Applause.) Still we cannot ignore the fact that we and our Whig brethren are engaged in the same cause. They are our brethren. They are conservative. I will bear testimony to that. They may differ with us in regard to our peculiar organization, but I solemnly declare that I believe they honestly differ. I would not deprive them of the honor which is their due. They are entitled to consideration. If Mr. Fillmore should be elected, we cannot and we will not claim that all the honors, rewards and emoluments shall enure to us especially. God forbid that we should be actuated by any such miserable, mean, and selfish considerations. It is not honor, it is not office that we want; for, if you want office, go to Forney, and *he will pay you the money.* (Great laughter and applause.)

By the way, fellow-citizens, do you know that that delectable piece of mortality—this man Forney—this man of all work, *provided it's mean* (laughter,) has dignified so humble a man as myself with a notice in his paper of this morning. He who is leagued with Garrison, and Phillips, and Pillsbury, in agitating negro-slavery for the purpose of getting into power, abuses me—and for what purpose? Because I protested against this agitation of slavery, and swear that I will defend this Union. (Great applause.) Why, this man has mistaken his calling. He ought to quit editing and go hire himself out to some man who sells liquor by the half-pint, and just sit with his hand upon the spiggot and draw it out, a half-pint at a time, to make men drunk, and thereby induce them to tell secrets that have been confided to them in honor. (This allusion to the revelations of the Forrest Divorce case drew forth immense laughter and applause.) This man Forney—this slavery agitator—this man who is for keeping the North and the South in eternal conflict and discord—abuses me because I say that this agitation is wrong, and that we are determied to maintain the Union, (Applause.)

These men are continually harping that there is peace—that there is no danger—that everything is quiet—that the Democratic party, put into power, will carry the government safely through. Such is the cry raised at a time like this, when all the great interests of the country are suffering.—Every great question of public policy is neglected. You have an expenditure approaching $100,000,000 a year; yet who talks about extravagance? Nobody thinks of it. You have a tariff of revenue which brings in much more money than you require for the expenditures of the government. Does any one propose adjusting that tariff to the exigencies of the times, applying the duties in such a way that they will afford protection to domestic industry, (great applause) (for that is my creed as an individual,) and lowering the duties upon articles that require no protection, or that do not come in competition with those made in our own country? Who hears anything about the regulation of the tariff? And the army—that gallant army of which we should all feel so proud—we see it scarcely adequate to the protection of our frontiers against the ravages of the Indians.

While we hear of butcheries upon our Indian border, the mere *nucleus* of an army must be sent to Kansas, to prevent brothers from shedding brothers' blood. Yet who complains of that? No one. Reports reach us of civil war in Kansas; yet who hears of that, except as a part of this everlasting slavery agitation? Look at your gallant navy. I say that, in the history of civilized man, there never has been such an outrage perpetrated as was committed by that secret inquisition, appointed for the purpose of gratifying political spite on the one hand, and effecting political favoritism on the other. (Loud applause.) Why, it seems to me that the very pavements of your streets ought to speak against this outrage. Here, in your hotels and along your public streets, you see the war-worn tar, his cheeks furrowed with the seams of exposure to the inclemency of the storm—the man who has worn out his life in the service of his country—the man who has borne the flag of this nation in triumph upon every sea throughout the globe—you see such men in their old age disgraced, turned out of employment, and left to starve by this despotic and cruel administration. Yet where is the voice to raise a cry in defence of these maltreated men?

Why is the public mind thus diverted from every question of national policy, and concentrated upon the one eternal question of the agitation of slavery? Gentlemen, somebody is to blame for this. Some wrong has been committed, and some remedy must be applied. I confess that lately I was astonished when I read the speech of a great man—a man whom it has been my pride to honor—a man of philosophic mind—I mean Hon. Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts. When I read that speech I was compelled to believe what I had never believed before—that the charge of his enemies that he was a mere dreamer, was founded more in fact than in fiction. He says:

"I hold it to be time worse than wasted to get up a disputation in advance as to what party or what section is most to blame for the occurrences of the last two years. This is all well enough for politicians. To you and to me it is trifling, and it is criminal * * * * What is it to you or me; what is it to the vast, innocent and quiet body of our countrymen, North or South—whose folly, whose violence, whose distrust, whose fanaticism for slavery or against slavery, whose ambition, low or high, is responsible for the past or present."

Now, gentlemen, great as Mr. Choate is, and small as I am, I take issue with him here before you. Why, when a murder has been committed, and the murderer is arrested and brought before your courts of justice, what is the policy of your law? It is founded upon the principle that it makes no difference by whom the murder was committed! Is the attention of the court confined simply to condoling with the widowed wife—protecting the fatherless children? Not at all. The court takes cognizance—rightfully and properly—of the question, by whom was the wrong committed? (Applause.) Why? Not because it is the policy of the law to visit vengeance upon the wrong-doer, but because it seeks by the example to prevent the same wrong-doing again.—Just so in regard to the evil under which the country is now suffering. When a sectional strife has been fomented that arrays the North against the South—that swallows up everything else—that has sown the seeds of disaffection broadcast throughout the land, which threatens, like the dragon's teeth, to raise up an army of giants that shall strike down the fabric of our freedom, I say it does matter by whom the wrong has been committed. It is our duty to punish the wrong-doer by the rebuke of this people at the polls, as a warning to every succeeding administration that he who violates the plighted faith of this nation, cannot hope to escape the retribution of his conduct. (Great applause.)

But you are told that all is peace. As the election approaches, this Democratic party makes its appeal to you.—To what does it appeal? To your patriotism? No; to party organization. This Democratic party reminds me very much of that monster bat of the tropics, which fans its victim to sleep by the cooling breezes of its wings, while it sucks the very life-blood from his veins. (Applause.) My friends, they would drug you with opiates. They would tell you to sleep soundly upon an earthquake which is smouldering beneath you. They have brought this evil upon the country. By the Compromise measures of 1850, slavery agitation was buried in the grave. But, as the Presidential election approached, these men were like the image makers of Ephesus, mentioned in Scripture, who knew that if the Christian religion should be planted there, those who made their living by making statues of heathen gods would starve. This Democratic party, as the Presidential election approached, saw that if they could not get up another nigger cry, they would most probably be beaten; so they were determined to have it some way or other. What did they do? A Northern man casts his eye across the Missouri to Kansas. What was the condition of Kansas at that time? It was a Territory pledged by the plighted faith of this nation to the Indian tribes in perpetuity. When our government removed the Indian tribes west of the Missouri—when they took them from the homes of their fathers and carried them towards the setting sun, it was under a pledge of the honor of this nation that there they should be undisturbed forever. The Creeks and Cherokees, the Choctaws and the Chicasaws, the Osages and the Delawares, were there put upon their hunting-grounds, with the promise that they should never be disturbed. And had that policy been persisted in, what a beautiful spectacle would have been presented to the mind of the patriot, the philosopher, and the politician. This country would have forever remained there as a barrier between Anti-slavery at the North and Pro-slavery at the South, to prevent any conflict between these two rival interests. The proper policy of this government was to allow these Indian tribes to remain there forever.

But that did not suit Mr. Douglas. He wanted to be President. Mr. Douglas is a shrewd man. He had read carefully the history of the past. He saw that our party had never had a candidate against whom the charge had not been raised that he was an Abolitionist. General Harrison, Mr. Clay, Gen. Taylor, Gen. Scott, were all denounced as Abolitionists. That did very well to tickle the fancy of the South—to bring them all in—and then they got just as many from the North as such cattle as Forney could call up. And in this scheme they succeeded. It is true we beat them in 1840 and in 1848, but they beat Gen. Scott by making the people of the South believe that he was an Abolitionist; they beat Mr. Clay, by urging that because he opposed the annexation of Texas, he was an Abolitionist. Their object was to play the same game again. They repealed the Missouri Compromise of 1820. Now, some one may think, that in addressing a Northern audience, I take a position which I do not take at home. I denounced that repeal from the day the proposition was offered, down to the present time. (Long-continued cheering.) That Compromise was a compact of peace between the North and the South. It restored quiet in 1820 when the political elements were in agitation. It had received the sanction and endorsement of all parties and all sections in this land. The two great parties who nominated Gen. Scott and Gen. Pierce, declared in favor of the settlement of 1850, as a definitive arrangement of the question of slavery.

I shall not enter into an argument in regard to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, for time will not allow it; but I must say that the South did not ask it. Many Northern men who have argued this question before you have done us great injustice in bestowing upon the South the blame of that repeal. They speak of the slave power as disposed to aggress upon Northern rights; but it is a Locofoco slander. (Applause.) The great mass of the Southern people were content with the compromise of 1820. They had lived under it in peace and had obtained under it all that reasonable men desired. It allowed slavery to go, (if the people wished it,) just as far as experience has proven that slave labor is either practicable or profitable. But this repeal was offered by Northern men to the South as a boon. I think Southern men acted unwisely in accepting it; but they did accept it.

If you would be convinced that this measure was Democratic in its origin—Democratic in the incidents connected with its history—Democratic in all the results proposed to be accomplished by it—just look at the present position of the Southern Whigs who voted for it. Where are they?—Every identical man of them, (with the exception of three,) has deserted their old friends, and gone over to the enemy. (Laughter and applause.) One of them—Mr. Thompson, of Ky.—has since, as I understand, recanted. Another of them has, like Achilles, retired to his tent in sullen discontent, (I know not for what cause,) and refuses to draw his sword while his countrymen are engaged in the contest; I mean Mr. Clayton, of Delaware. With the exception of one other, who is a Fillmore man, every one of the Southern Whigs who voted for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, is now supporting Mr. Buchanan. Well, I think it is consistent, they have gone to the very place where they belong, there is no doubt about that, (laughter;) but we are opposed to agitation, and, therefore, it would never suit us.

Gentlemen, I dislike to speak about myself, but, once urged by your kind reception, I may make a single personal allusion. I have been abused and denounced at the South, because I have exclaimed against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and because I do exclaim against slavery agitation. Because I there assert, in the face of the Democracy, that the great mass of the Northern people do not desire to interfere with our peculiar institutions, I am charged with being an abolitionist. And these very men who make that charge are all Democrats—yes, I have been charged with abolitionism by men who would join in a negro insurrection any night in the year, if the negroes would agree to give them a good fat office when they should get into power. (Laughter and applause.) These Union-destroyers—these men who are going to march to Washington and take possession of the archives of the government—these men who are going to eat twenty Yankees every morning for breakfast—denounce some of the best and most reliable men in the South as false upon the subject of slavery, because they love their country better than they love sectional agitation. (Applause.)

Fools can put wise men to trouble; a simpleton can set fire to a temple—these knaves and blockheads may get us into difficulty before we know it; but I tell you that should that conflict ever come—(which God in his mercy forbid; and I do not believe it will come if Amercanism shall prevail,) [applause]—but should that conflict come, these men at the South who denounce every man as an abolitionist who does not cry out for disunion, and these men at the North who denounce every one of you who is not disposed to quarrel with your Southern brethren on account of their peculiar institutions, will run away at the firing of the first gun. (Applause.) The truth exemplified by Addison, in his play of Cato, will then be exhibited before you; those that cry out that they are all for war—for blood and slaughter—will be found sneaking and skulking into the camp of the enemy; whilst they who advocate moderation and calmness, forbearance and peace, will be found in the van of the conflict, where blows fall thickest and where blood flows freest.—(Applause.)

My brother-Americans, do you intend to let these mischief-makers put you and me together by the ears? (Many voices: "no, no." Then let us beat James Buchanan for the Presidency. ("We will—we will," and great applause.)—He is the representative of slavery agitation; he is the representative of discord between sections; he is the man whom Northern and Southern agitators have agreed to present as their candidate. If he be elected now, and the difficulties in Kansas be healed, at the end of four years they will spring upon you another question of slavery agitation. It will be the taking of Cuba from Spain, or cutting off another slice from Mexico for the purpose of embroiling the North against the South; and then, if I shall resist that agitation, I shall be called an abolitionist again.

Can't Buchanan be beat? (A general response of "yes.") Who is he? I have no animosity against Mr. Buchanan as a gentleman. I scarcely have an acquaintance with him.—He is a good, easy, quiet man, in private life. He is a *facile* man. His friends say he has been upon the right side of every question ever since he began his political life. As I remarked to my friends last night, as he has been upon both sides of every question, of course he must have been on the right side once. (Laughter.)

Gentlemen, we are not far enough North to be in the land of guessing; they say Yankees are first rate at guessing.—I want to practice you upon your guessing propensities to-night. A certain man—(I won't tell you who)—once said on a certain occasion, speaking of the question whether a man can expatriate himself—

"The greater part of those foreigners who would be affected by it had long been their earnest friends; they had been one of the great means of elevating the present (Democratic) ruling party, and *it would have been ungrateful for that party to have abandoned them.*"

Mark that. It would have been ungrateful for the Democratic party to abandon the foreigners; because the foreigners had made them what they were. I read further:

"To secure this foreign influence has been the labor of their leaders (the leaders of the Democratic party) for more than 20 years, and well have they been repaid for their trouble; for it has been one of the principal causes of introducing and continuing them in power.

Immediately before the war this foreign influence had completely embodied itself with every political feeling of a majority of the people, particularly in the West; its voice was heard so loud at the seat of government that the President was obliged to yield to its dictates or retire from office. The choice of this alternative was easily made by a man (Madison) who preferred his private interest to the public good."

Who said that? It was not Millard Fillmore—he never said that upon earth. It was not John C. Fremont—(A voice, "Guess it was Jimmy.") It was Jimmy Buchanan. In 1815 he said that the Democratic party owed a great deal to the foreigners, because they helped to put them in power, and that it would be very ungrateful in the Democratic party if they did not pay them for it. He has never recanted that speech; he has never been upon both sides there. If he gets into power, what is to become of you? You will witness the same scenes which you have witnessed ever since the American party has had its organization. Why, it is enough to make a Christian man weep tears of blood when he contemplates these scenes.

Go to your public works—your navy yards, and your arsenals—and you will find that honest, hard-handed mechanics—men who have no ambition to gratify—men who love their country better than party—who support their wives and children by the sweat of their brow—you will find that hundreds and thousands of these honest men have been turned out of office and left to starve—sent home to their wives with the unwelcome tidings that they knew not where to purchase bread on the morrow for their crying children—and for no other crime than that they loved their country better than party. (Applause.) In the capital of your nation, last spring, a convention was held to nominate a Mayor for the City of Washington—a city named after the Father of his Country—and out of twenty-four members of the convention eighteen were Roman Catholic, bog-trotting Irishmen! Go to the State Department, and there you will find that the secret and most delicate negotiations of the government with foreign nations are conducted under the supervision of Roman Catholic foreigners, who belong to a church whose doctrine is, that at the confessional the members of that church must reveal every secret to the priest under the penalty of eternal damnation! That is the kind of party you have to fight.

Gentlemen, did you ever see a delineation of the character of the Convention which nominated Mr. Buchanan? I will set you to guessing again. A certain man in a certain speech, made only a few months ago, uses the following language:

"I went to Cincinnati to be near that Convention, the first one I ever approached. I went to see how things were done, and to assist a little at a safe nomination. I found a garrison of office-holders inside of the Convention, and a beseiging army of the same gentry on the outside of it. Packed delegates were there, sent to betray the people. Straw delegates were there, coming from the States which could give no Democratic vote. Members of Congress were there, although forbidden by their duties from being at such a place."

These men, who lately voted themselves $3,000 a year, talk about dissolving the Union! Why, I should sooner expect them to constitute themselves into another Long Parliament, and I tell you with $3000 a year it will take a mightier man than Cromwell to kick them out of doors; it will be another Rump Parliament, sure enough. (Laughter and applause.) The description proceeds:

"A cohort of office-holders were there."

I wonder if Forney was not there? (Laughter.) The Scriptures tell us "where the carcase is, there the eagles will be gathered together." The inspired writer might have gone on to say "there the carrion crows are gathered together," for Forney is a carrion crow—there is no eagle's feather in his wing. (Laughter and applause.) He would rather prey upon putrid flesh than sound. Being the man's nature, I have no disposition to find fault with him about it. He can't help it;—the man deserves our commiseration and sympathy rather than our censure.

"A cohort of office-holders were there—*political eunuchs* in the Federal system, incapable of voting for the smallest Federal office, yet sent there by the administration to impose a President upon the people."

"It was a *scandalous collection*—excluded by the Constitution from being even electors for the President, and yet sent here to vote for the administration—and to vote upon the principle of the ox that knoweth his master's crib—upon the principle of the ass that knoweth the hand that feedeth him. Bullies were there from the Custom-house and the Five Points in New York—all with the approbation of the administration; for the office-holders would not be there (absent from their duties and drawing their pay) without the consent of their employers. It was a scandalous collection. The members of Congress were in the double breach of their duties. They were neglecting their legislative duties, and doing what they had been interdicted from doing."

"From Washington city came a new corps, never put upon such service—the office-holders in the city—clerks in the departments—heads of bureaus—men who have no vote in any federal election—political hybrids, unable to act a man's part in any election, but sent to Cincinnati as a life-guard to support the administration."

"Such was the composition of nearly one-half of the whole Convention—Custom-house officers, Post-masters, salaried clerks, packed delegates, straw delegates, political eunuchs, members of Congress, District Attorneys, Federal Marshals."

Why, according to this account, there never was such a set of rogues and rascals convened together since the time the devils met in Pandemonium to devise means of thwarting the purposes of the Almighty when he placed our first parents in Eden; and I suppose that the cackle of delight which they raised—the screams of exultation with which the welkin rung on the announcement of that nomination, were about equal to the shouts of fiendish ecstacy indulged in by the imps of darkness, when Satan returned from the Garden of Eden and disclosed to his comrades in villainy the fact that he had succeeded in deluding our first parents. (Applause.) But the Devil was thwarted then, and with the help of God, the Devil will be thwarted again.—(Great applause.)

Who do you think is the author of that description which I have read? (A voice: "Benton.") That came from the Hon. Thos. Benton, one of their own men—a man who is now making speeches for James Buchanan.

My fellow-countrymen, to what a pass have we come? Shall we, the sons of Revolutionary fathers—men who feel that we are under a bounden obligation to preserve these institutions—Americans, who pride ourselves on our devotion to our country's honor—shall we be put under the yoke of bondage? Must we pass through the Caudine Forks? Must we become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to such an infamous set of scapegraces as is here described by one of their own party? Can you prevent it? Can't you beat James Buchanan? (Many voices: "yes, yes.") How is it to be done? (A voice: "By the straight ticket.") Very well; if you can defeat him in that way, you do just exactly the thing I want done. (Applause.)

Now I shall not attempt to escape some allusion to the present position of political affairs here. I have no concealments. Does any body doubt me as an American? (Cries of "No, no.") If you do, you may doubt the brother who was nurtured at the same breast as yourself. I have been baptized in obloquy and persecution; I have passed through a more fiery ordeal, perhaps, than any of you; for here in the large cities you are sustained by the sympathy and cooperation of your brethren. I was the first man who ever promulgated the doctrines of the American party south of the State of Maryland. (Great applause.) I am the last man on earth who would ever advise a brother American to strike his flag. (Loud cheers.) In the sincerity of my soul, I say to you in the language of the poet:

"Like the good and great in story,
If we fall, let's fall in glory."

(Great applause.)

But, gentlemen, we are *practical* men, as well as patriots. Where anything like a sacrifice of honor is involved—where anything like a dereliction of duty or principle is involved, I would say, "Never surrender." But we cannot always control events. We must sometimes bow to the storm which we cannot breast. (A voice, "Never.") My friend says, "Never." I appreciate his devotion to the cause for which I would be willing to die with him, and be wrapped in the same winding-sheet of our country's flag, if it were practicable in that way to do something for our common country. (Applause.)

My countrymen, God forbid that I should attempt to dictate to you, or even advise you. I am not competent to do so. I know that divisions exist among you, while I feel also confident that the same purpose animates all your hearts. Do not suppose for one moment that I am the representative of any clique or faction.

Unfortunately, I find that our friends here are in the same condition in which the Jews were, when besieged by the Roman general, Titus. Whilst the battering-rams of the Romans were beating down their walls, and the firebrand of the heathen was consuming their temple, the historian tells us that that great people were engaged in intestine commotions, some advocating the claims of one, and some of another, to the high-priesthood of that nation; and instead of the Romans devouring them, they devoured each other. God forbid that my brother Americans should devour each other, at a time when every heart and every hand should be enlisted in the same cause, of overthrowing the common enemy of us all. (Long-continued applause.)

Who is that common enemy? (Voices, "The Democratic party.") Yes, that party have reviled us, abused us, persecuted us, and all only because we are determined to adhere to the Constitution of our country. Give Buchanan a lease of power for four years, and we must toil through persecution, submit to degradation, or cause the streets of our cities to run blood. But we will submit to degradation, provided we can see the end of our troubles. We are willing to go through a pilgrimage, not only of four years, but of ten, or twenty, or forty years, provided we can have an assurance that at last we shall reach the top of Pisgah, and see the Promised Land which our children are to inherit.—God has not given to us poor, frail mortals the power, at all times, of controlling events. When we cannot control events, should we not, where no sacrifice of honor is involved, pursue the policy of Lysander, and where the lion's skin is too short, eke it out with the fox's (applause)—not where principle is involved—not where a surrender of our devotion to our country is at stake. No; never, never!

I know nothing of your straight-out ticket; I know nothing of your Union ticket; I know nothing of Fremont. I do know something of Fillmore; (great applause;) but I would not give my Americanism, and the hopes which I cherish of seeing Americanism installed as the policy of this nation, for all the Fillmores, or Fremonts, or Buchanans, that ever lived on the face of the earth.

St. Paul says, "If it offends my brother, I will eat no meat," and if it offends my brothers here, I will not open my mouth. Nobody can suspect me—(Voices: "certainly not.") Then I say, can't you combine the vote of this State, and beat Buchanan? [This question was responded to in the affirmative, with the greatest enthusiasm. Repeated cheers were proposed for the straight ticket, but the responding voices were by no means numerous, and were mingled with hisses. Such was the universal excitement, that for some minutes the speaker was obliged to pause. He finally raised his voice above the subsiding storm, and said:]

Come my friends, we are all brothers; we are all seeking the same end. Our object is the same. We are all struggling to reach the same haven of safety. The only difference of opinion is as to the proper means by which to accomplish our common end. Will not Americans learn prudence from the past? Misfortune should have taught us charity for each other. We have passed through the ordeal of persecution together; we have been subjected to the same difficulties, and the same oppression; we have been baptised (I may say) in the same stream of calumny. Then, in the name of God—in the name of our common country—in the name of Americanism—in the name of American nationality—in the name of religious freedom—in the name of the Union, I beseech you learn charity for the difference of opinion which prevails among you. (Applause.) Let brethren forbear with brethren. Let us recollect that it is not by vituperation, by the censure of our brethren that we can ever accomplish this great end of conquering a common enemy. My friends, how long are we to suffer? How long will it be before we shall learn that it is only by a union of counsels, a concentration of energy, a combination of purpose, that we can destroy the common enemy of every conservative man? (Great applause.)

I shall not attempt to advise you, for I am not competent to do it. You have information which I do not possess. You know all the under-currents of opinion which prevail here in your community, with which I am unacquainted; but will you allow an humble man to express his opinion to brethren whom he loves? May I do it? ("Yes, yes.") I am a Fillmore man—nothing but a Fillmore man, and if I resided here, I would vote no ticket which had not the name of Millard Fillmore at its head, and I would advise no Fillmore man to vote a ticket with Fremont's name on it; but I would vote for that ticket which would make my voice tell at the polls. (Long continued applause.)

Now, let us look at this thing *practically*. (A voice: "that's right.") In reading history I have always admired the character of Oliver Cromwell. What was the great motive by which he was actuated in overthrowing the house of Stuart! It was unfailing devotion to principle. His motto was, "Put your trust in God—*and keep your powder dry*." (Applause.) I admire the devotion to principle in every man who says that he does not intend to vote any but the straight ticket, for it shows that Americanism has such a lodgement in his heart, that he cannot bear even *seemingly* to compromise it. That is "putting your trust in God:" but my friends is it "keeping your powder dry?" [Tremendous applause.] The enemy may steal into the camp while you are asleep, and may pour water upon your cartridges, so that when the day of battle shall come, you may shoot, but you will kill nobody. (Applause.) I want the vote of every American on Tuesday next, to tell. Would to God that you could give the twenty-seven electoral votes of Pennsylvania to Fillmore. Can you do it? (One or two very sanguine individuals replied "yes," amid a more general cry of "no, no.") Then vote the straight ticket, if that will give him the twenty-seven votes. But suppose it will not—(and I am afraid it will not)—then the question is, had you better give Buchanan the twenty-seven votes, or give Fillmore eight, ten, twelve or twenty, as the case may be. I go for beating Buchanan.

Gentlemen, you do not know what we Americans suffer at the South. I am abused and reviled for standing up in defence of you. When I hear the whole North denounced as a set of abolitionists, whose purpose it is to interfere with the peculiar institutions of the South, I brand such charges as slanders on the Northern people. I tell them that the great mass of the Northern people are sound on this question, that they are opposed to slavery—as I should be if I were a Northern man; (applause)—but that I do not believe that the great mass of the Northern people have any idea of interfering with the constitutional rights of the people of the South. I know that such men as Garrison and Forney have. I know that Garrison believes the Constitution to be a "league with hell," and would therefore destroy it if he could; and I know that Forney loves office so well that, even at the risk of snapping the Union, he will keep alive slavery agitation. But Garrison does not represent New England, and Forney does not represent you.

As much as I have been reviled for standing by you I am so anxious to have Buchanan beaten, that were I residing here, if I could not give Fillmore the whole twenty-seven votes, I would give him all I could, by giving him the number to which he might be entitled by the numerical proportion of the votes at the ballot box. (Great applause.) Yet, if there is a brother American here, who feels in his "heart of hearts," that by voting that Union ticket, he would compromise his Americanism, I say to such an one, "do not vote that ticket." At the same time, candor compels me to say, that I differ in opinion with him. If I believed that that ticket was a fusion, or that it called upon any Fillmore man to vote for Fremont, I would advise no one to vote it. I would not vote a ticket that had on it the name of Fremont, but I would vote a ticket with Fillmore's name upon it, and which would give him, (if not the twenty-seven electoral votes) seven, or ten, or twenty, just as the numerical proportion of the votes might decide. (Applause.)

I appeal to every conservative, Union loving man in this nation, who is disposed to give to the South all the constitutional privilges to which she is entitled, and who wishes to rebuke the Democratic party for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and for keeping up the eternal agitation of slavery, I appeal to you as a Southern man—as a slaveholder. I do not ask you to be pro-slavery men, to be advocates of slavery, when I say to you that we, your brethern of the South, expect you to preserve our constitutional rights—and, God knows, we ask nothing more—against fanatics, either North or South. Will you do it? ("Yes, yes!" and applause.)

My friends, the election is fast approaching. There is but little time for deliberation left. Is there no way by which the votes of the anti-Buchanan party can be concentrated on the same ticket? I would shed tears of blood—God knows I would—if I could be instrumental in prevailing on all true Americans to combine. (Cheers.) I cannot tell you how to combine; but is it yet too late? If is too late to do it throughout the State, cannot you in Philadelphia do it? The Presidential election may depend upon the State of Pennsylvania, and the State of Pennsylvania may depend upon the city of Philadelphia. On the vote of the city of Philadelphia may depend not only our own rights, but the rights of our children and our children's children. I appeal to my brother Americans, for I have no right to appeal to anybody else; I cannot address the Fremont party, for I have no affiliation with them; I cannot address the Buchanan party, for my object is to destroy them if possible. (Applause.) To my American brethern, then I appeal, for God's sake, do not let the sun arise upon that wrath, which, I see divides you. Your object is the same—to rescue your common country.

Let me advise you who know nothing of your divisions—who belong neither to one clique or the other. I say with the deepest sincerity that I think all parties ought to have concentrated upon the Fillmore ticket. Mr. Fillmore is a Northern man. Your Southern brethern were willing to support him. He had guided the ship of State safely through the storm, and it was but reasonable to suppose that in time of difficulty he would again be found the same good pilot. But if we cannot get all others to unite on Mr. Fillmore, each of us must inquire, "What is my duty?" If the mountain will not come to Mahomet, shall not Mahomet go the mountain; and if he will not go to the mountain, in Heaven's name shall he not go half way? (Applause.)

I am fighting for the victory which we may obtain in this contest. And what an issue is now pending! We read in the Iliad how for ten long years a great people of antiquity were engaged in the siege of Troy. What was the stake for which they contended? It was nothing more than a beautiful woman, who had been ravished by a sprig of the royal line of Troy. What is the stake for which we contend? It is Constitutional Liberty—the right of the American people to govern their own country—the right of every citizen to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience. The great issue is, whether the American flag shall still wave in glory when we shall be gone to our graves, or whether it shall be trailed in dishonor—whether the "blackness of darkness" which would follow the dissolution of this Union, shall cover the land.

I do not tell you how to combine: but I urge you to resort to that mode, (if there is such a mode possible,) by which you can get together—by which your votes can be made effectual at the polls—by which Millard Fillmore can go before the House of Representatives with the strong moral power which a large Electoral vote will give him.—(Great applause.)

That is the way in which we must view the question, as practical men. Yet so different are the constitutions of our nature, so different the sentiments which actuate us, that I will not be guilty of such presumption, as to tell any man what particular course he should take. You know my opinions; if they are worth anything, receive them into your hearts, simply as the sentiments of a brother American; if they are worth nothing, let them pass as the idle wind.

In conclusion, I will only say that whether we be defeated, or whether we be victorious, the only reward I ask for in the labor in which I am engaged is, that you may recollect me as one who had at heart only the welfare of his country, and who endeavored to promote it by appealing to the associations of the past, and all the hopes of the future.

Mr. Rayner then closed amid a storm of applause, which continued for some time. The meeting then adjourned.

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Orders from a distance, when accompanied by the *cash*, will be promptly attended to.
Nov. 13, 1856. 103—3w.

Selling off at Cost!
A LARGE STOCK OF SUPERIOR LIQUORS can now be bought by the gallon at reduced rates to "close out." Apply at PEPPER'S.
Nov. 13, 1856. 103—3w.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPER.
SOUTHERN MERCHANTS PREFERRING TO buy North of Mason & Dixon's line can be furnished with the names of my agents in the different Northern cities, by applying to me at Raleigh, N. C. Those who desire to save freight and forwarding charges, can buy of me direct by applying to.
C. W. BENEDICT,
Raleigh Paper Mills.
P. S.—All paper sold by me, direct, will be delivered free of freight at any depot on the North Carolina and Virginia Railroads.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!
THE HIGHEST PRICES IN CASH PAID FOR COTTON and linen rags. Large or small quantities taken.
C. W. B.
Raleigh, Nov. 13, 1856. 103—6m.

SITUATION WANTED,
FOR EITHER THREE OR TWELVE MONTHS IN a Dry Goods Store, by a young man who has had four years experience in business in this place, and can give the best of reference as to punctuality, ability, &c., &c. For information apply to the Editors of this paper, or address Box, Raleigh, 155.
Raleigh, Nov. 13, 1856. 103—tf.

SALESMAN WANTED, IN A RETAIL STORE, A young man 18 to 21 years old, of good address. Apply soon with references to
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville street.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1856. 103—waswltpd.

PIANOS ON TRIAL—PAYMENT WITHHELD. We propose to purchasers of Piano Fortes to take our Instruments on trial in order to test what we say of their quality before paying for them.
Twenty years experience on our part satisfies our own minds, and we could get over fifteen hundred persons to unite with us in the opinion, that no establishment, North or South, can possibly furnish better or cheaper instruments than we do.
E. P. NASH.
Nov. 14, 1856. 103—sw.

JUST RECEIVED, BY EXPRESS, ANOTHER lot of Over Coats, Raglen's Business Coats, Velvet Vests, &c.
J. H. BIGGS.
Nov. 14, 1856. 103—sw4t.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19, 1856.

Special Notice.

The STANDARD *is conducted strictly upon the* CASH *system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified,* FOUR WEEKS *before their time is out, by a* CROSS MARK *on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.*

Weekly Standard $2 per annum, in advance.
Semi-Weekly Standard $4 per annum, do.

☞ Subscribers desiring their papers changed must mention the Post Office *from*, as well as the one *to*, which they desire the change to be made.

SESSION STANDARD.

Members of the Legislature desiring the Standard laid on their desks for the session will please leave their names at the office.

Semi-Weekly for the session,	$1 00
Weekly " "	50

THE UNION SAFE!

THE CONSTITUTION PRESERVED!!

BUCHANAN TRIUMPHANT!!!

Attend the meeting to-day [TUESDAY] at 2 o'clock, p. m., and hear speeches from

HONS. T. L. CLINGMAN, L. O'B. BRANCH, AND OTHERS.

At night there will be a

TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION,

And the citizens generally are respectfully requested to ILLUMINATE THEIR HOUSES!

General Assembly of North-Carolina.

The General Assembly of North-Carolina began is biennial session at the Capitol, in this City, on Monday last, in pursuance of law.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Nov. 17, 1856.

The Senators elect to the Legislature of North-Carolina assembled in the Senate Chamber, in this City, on Monday, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, M.—The former Clerk, the Hon. John Hill, called the house to order, and the oath of office was administered to the Senators by Wm. Thompson, Esq., of Raleigh.

Mr. Hill, of Caswell, nominated for Speaker W. W. Avery, Esq., of Burke, who was duly elected, and conducted to the Chair by Messrs. Hill and Christian. Mr. Avery, on taking the Chair said:

Senators:

I appreciate fully the distinguished honor conferred by this summons to preside over your deliberations. I am not wholly unused to the ordinary forms of parliamentary proceedings; but the duties of my present position are, in some respects, novel to me, and I may be constrained, in their performance, to ask much indulgence at your hands.

Obedience is never freely given to any law or ordinance, attempted to be enforced by constituted authority, without the willing and efficient co-operation of, at least, the *major* portion of the persons to be governed thereby. I invoke, therefore, at the outset, your active aid and assistance in the enforcement of the rules which you may adopt for your own government. I make this invocation with an abiding confidence, inspired by the past history of this Senate, that you will readily and cheerfully respond to my appeal, as well from an imperative sense of personal duty as from the higher obligation of patriotism. No scenes of actual violence have disgraced the proceedings of the Senate of North-Carolina within my day; and I find no recorded evidence—gather no floating tradition, of any serious disorder having heretofore, at any time, characterised the deliberations of this branch of our Legislative Assembly. Amid the fiercest political struggles—amid the most angry collisions in debate, between Senators in this chamber, our predecessors ever held in vivid remembrance, the dignity of their position, as Senators, and the proprieties due to each other respectively, as *gentlemen*. Your rules for the preservation of order and observance of decorum, are intended, not merely to protect your own dignity and secure personally the respect of other men, but likewise for the higher and more noble purpose of being used as a means of ensuring a speedy consummation of the grand ends which, under our constitution, we have met together to accomplish. The destiny of a great commonwealth is, in part, confided to your keeping. The physical, moral, and intellectual condition of an intelligent people are to be seriously affected, for weal or for woe, by your proceedings, as conducted under the forms which I shall direct you to observe. These forms, prescribed by yourselves, as rules of conduct on this floor, will be adopted with the solemnities befitting their importance.—And with solemnities not more imposing, you will unite with the co-ordinate branch of our legislative department, in the passage of grave enactments, vitally affecting your respective constituencies. If you, as Representatives, disregard and wilfully violate the one, can you ask the constituent to observe and submit to the other? I will endeavor to perform, with impartiality and fairness, the responsible duties imposed upon me; and if each of you act well your parts in the grand drama of legislation opened before us, I feel assured that our joint efforts in their behalf, with the favor of divine Providence, will redound to the honor and welfare of that State whose material interests we are all alike anxious to promote.

Mr. Boyd, of Rockingham, nominated for Principal Clerk, the former Clerk, Hon. John Hill. Mr. Christian moved to amend the resolution by appointing Mr. Hill by acclamation; which amendment was accepted, and Mr. Hill was declared, unanimously, Principal Clerk.

Mr. Brogden, of Wayne, moved that Quentin Busbee, Esq., former Reading Clerk, be declared unanimously elected to that office—which was agreed to.

Mr. J. B. Jones, of Currituck, nominated James Page, of Randolph, for Principal Door-Keeper, which was unanimously concurred in.

Mr. Cunningham, of Person, moved that C. C. Talley, of Chatham, be appointed Asssistont Door-Keeper, which was unanimously agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Boyd, a message was sent to the House of Commons, informing that body of the organization of the Senate, and their readiness to proceed to public business.

On motion of Mr. Brogden, the rules of the Senate of the last session, were adopted for the government of the present session, until otherwise ordered.

Mr. Clark, of Edgecombe, moved that a Committee of five be appointed to prepare rules for the government of the Senate, and report.

The Senate then adjourned till Tuesday morning 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At 12 o'clock the House was called to order by Mr. G. Howard, Assistant Clerk to the last Legislature. The Counties being called alphabetically, one hundred and two members answered. Several of the members not having yet received their certificates of election, were, on motion of Mr. T. Settle, jr., of Rockingham, allowed to be sworn in—their election being verified by members in possession of certificates.

The oaths of office were administered by C. B. Root, Esq., a Justice of the Peace for Wake county.

The members present being sworn in, on motion of Mr. Settle, the House proceeded to the election of Speaker.

Mr. Settle nominated J. G. Shepherd, Esq., of Cumberland.

Mr. D. D. Ferebee, of Camden, nominated Gen. J. M. Leach, of Davidson.

The House voted as follows: For J. G. Shepherd, 71; for J. M. Leach, 29. Mr. Shepherd voted for Mr. Settle; Mr. Leach voted for Mr. Stubbs.

The Clerk announced Mr. Shepherd as elected; and he was conducted to the Chair by Messrs. Settle and Ferebee; whence he returned his acknowledgments for the honor conferred, as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I accept with grateful sensibility the high and honorable position which has been bestowed upon me by your votes. Places of dignity like this, seats of authority bring with them responsibility as well as honor. Whether this responsibility belong to me as your presiding officer, or whether I shall share it with you as members of this House, I owe, and you owe to the people of North Carolina a duty which I trust we are ready with honest hearts and upright purposes, to undertake and to discharge. It is not to this Chair that the public eye will turn as the sole place of power and energy in our midst.—The sphere of your Speaker is circumscribed—his duties are plainly marked—yours is the broad and ample field of legislation. Yours are the counsels, yours the developments, yours the consummations that will pass into history. The duties of the Chair are undertaken not without an appreciation of the labor and the care that are incident and peculiar to it; yet in the hope that your kindness and co-operation may not be wanting either to suggest or to aid. Would you have your rules enforced; would you have order and decorum preserved; would you uphold your dignity; would you make your deliberations beneficent in result and your acts powerful for good, "to yourselves be true." Though your Speaker may be clad with authority; though he may approve himself to be impartial, firm and watchful; though he may exhibit a commendable energy in arranging and prosecuting the public business, yet he must feel that he governs with little effect if he fail to have your concurrence. The meeting of the General Assembly, bringing together as it does, some who are familiar, many who are strangers to each other, yet readily mingling in brotherhood, in sympathy, and in the discharge of duty, keeps before our eyes the common interest of us all, and should heighten and enliven the affections which are due to our common mother. We are members here of sister Counties, not the delegates of rival families, not the champions or adherents of mere sections or of factions. While the first and highest duty of each should be to his own constituency, exclusiveness and isolation should be utterly discarded.

The scene before us now is full of suggestion.—The past with its incidents, its vicissitudes, its good and evil fortune is gone, yet it lives in its remembrances and its experience. The future lies beyond, and faith and hope are the spirits that that bring us tidings from the unseen land. The present is ours. We live in the midst of it; yet this will have but little value if bounded by the circle of itself. We have aims, aspirations, desires that go upward and onward. The prospective is part of our thoughts, of our intellectual being: the present is a period, a mere point from which we view the broad expanse of mind's domain. Shall we suppress and stifle this spirit in ourselves, striving against our nature and constitution? Shall we say as we look around that all of North Carolina is her past? Shall her career be checked, her glory dimmed ere the hour of her noonday is come? Shall men grow pale and startled if you speak of progress? Shall legislators shrink from their convictions, because insidious demagogues may flatter and mislead? Are we content to fold our arms and say that all is done which can be done? Examine the departments of your government and answer is no reform demanded? Is your system of Courts such as you would have it be? Though justice be weighed in golden scales, (when it is weighed) is not the law's delay a burden more oppressive than any other burden—an ill of life indeed? Is the compensation of our Judges the charm of their office? Is their number equal to the public wants? Shall these things be because they have been? Much has been done, much may yet be done. Let us then apply ourselves to the duties before us; let us so direct our legislation that the good of the people and the honor of the State be promoted; let us bind still closer all our sisters in their interests, their pride and their affections.

Mr. Humphrey, of Onslow, nominated Edward Cantwell, of Wake, as Principal Clerk of the House of Commons.

Mr. H. B. Elliott, of Randolph, nominated Mr. Bagly, of Pasquotank.

The vote was: For Cantwell 73; for Bagly 29.

Dr. W. J. Blow, of Pitt, nominated G. Howard, of Wilson, for Assistant Clerk.

Mr. J. W. Crump nominated Mr. W. H. Harrison, of Wake.

For Howard 73, for Harrison 29.

Mr. Jenkins, of Warren, nominated W. Webster, of Chatham, as Principal Door-Keeper.

Mr. Scott, of Guilford, nominated J. H. Hill, of Randolph.

For Webster 79, for Hill 21.

Mr. Cansler, of Lincoln, nominated W. W. Wright, of Cleaveland, as Assistant Door-Keeper.

Mr. Leach, of Davidson, nominated W. R. Lovill, of Surry.

For Wright 64, for Lovill 35.

Mr. J. F. Hill, of Stokes, moved that a message be sent to the Senate, announcing that the House was duly organized and ready to proceed with the despatch of public business.

On motion of Mr. W. Hill, of Halifax, a committee was appointed to prepare rules for the government of the House.

On motion of Mr. Hill, of Stokes, the rules of the last House of Commons were declared in force until others were adopted.

On motion of Mr. Bullock, of Granville, the House adjourned to Tuesday morning, 11 o'clock.

Speakers of the two Houses.

W. W. Avery, Esq., of Burke, has been elected Speaker of the Senate, and Jesse G. Shepherd, Esq. of Cumberland, Speaker of the Commons.

These are, in every respect, excellent selections. Both gentlemen have had considerable experience in deliberative bodies, and they are admirably qualified for the duties which have been assigned them.

SCOUNDRELISM.—We learn that a marriage notice published in the Standard of Oct. 29th, was a forgery. Whoever imposed upon us by sending it to us, is a villian of the deepest dye. He will never aspire to anything higher than robbing a hen roost. We trust he may be discovered, and his back well striped with a cowhide.

KENNETH RAYNER.

We publish to-day Mr. Rayner's Raleigh letter of October 25, 1856, together with his speech delivered in Musical Fund Hall, Philadelphia. We do this, first, as an act of justice to Mr. Rayner as a public man; and secondly, that the people may read and judge for themselves as to Mr. Rayner's conduct.—The speech which we publish was revised and corrected by Mr. Rayner himself, and he is, therefore, responsible for all it contains. It is not stated to whom the letter, above referred to, was addressed; nor does Mr. Rayner, in his letter to the last Raleigh Register on the subject, enlighten the public in this respect. This letter of October 25, appeared in the Times and Herald, New York—both abolition papers; and Mr. Rayner was complimented for it at the time by those journals. The inference, therefore, is—and it is a fair inference—that the letter was addressed to some Fremont abolitionist, whose name is prudently concealed.

We shall not enter into an argument with Mr. Rayner, nor is it necessary that we should notice at length his letter or his speech. The drift, the object, the leading purpose of both was to induce the Fillmore men of Pennsylvania to unite with the black Republicans, so as to defeat Mr. Buchanan, *whether by Fillmore or Fremont*, Mr. Rayner being content, so "the common enemy" should be overthrown.—If Pennsylvania had voted against Mr. Buchanan, the election would have gone to the House of Representatives, where, as at present constituted, Fremont has thirteen States, and would have lacked but three of an election. There are but three States which could have counted on for Mr. Fillmore, while there are ten for Mr. Buchanan—five being in doubt. So far, then, as the House of Representatives is concerned, Mr. Rayner's proposition was as follows: To ask twenty-eight States to yield to three, and elect Mr. Fillmore; or to put his section of the Union at the mercy of a black Republican House, Fremont lacking but three States of an election, with the moral certainty of success in the end, as the result of bargain, intrigue, and corruption. This, charitably stated, was Mr. Rayner's position; but we have the testimony of the real Fillmore men of Philadelphia to the fact, that the ticket which Mr. Rayner supported *was composed entirely of Fremont men;* and that if the vote of Pennsylvania had been cast for this ticket, the Electors *would certainly have gone for John C. Fremont.* Mr. Rayner was, therefore, laboring to swell the vote of John C. Fremont; and if Pennsylvania had voted for him, he would have lacked but eight votes of an election by the people. And if, in addition, Illinois, which has gone for Mr. Buchanan by but 3,000 majority, had voted for him, he would have been this day the President elect of the United States! What an escape from the horrors of disunion and civil strife!

It may be as well here to explain the fusion ticket of Pennsylvania. There was one Electoral ticket, composed of the same men, all understood to be at heart for Fremont. The plan was to print two sets of this ticket, one headed *Millard Fillmore*, and the other *John C. Fremont*—that is, the same names of Electors, but thus differently headed; and the Fillmore men were to vote those headed with Fillmore, and the Fremont men those headed with Fremont. After the votes were counted, the understanding was that the Electors were to cast their votes for Fillmore and Fremont in proportion to the popular vote—that is, if there should be one-fourth of the Fillmore tickets, and three-fourths of the Fremont, Mr. Fillmore was to have seven and Mr. Fremont twenty Electoral votes. That was the bargain which Mr. Rayner and his treacherous associates, Millward and Reed, had made with the Fremont leaders; and hence Mr. Rayner said in his speech, "I would vote no ticket which had not the name of Millard Fillmore at its head, and I would advise no Fillmore man to vote a ticket with Fremont's name on it; but I would vote for that ticket which would make my voice tell at the polls."

The Philadelphia News—an old and reliable Fillmore journal—thus characterized this fusion ticket in its issue of November 4th:

"How can any true, *unpurchasable* American, then be made the dupe of such an evident fraud as the bogus Union Electoral ticket, the real object of which is to get enough votes for Fremont, to elect him President? No American can vote that ticket without violating his sworn obligations to proscribe sectionalism in every form, and under every disguise that it may present itself. *No man can be a true friend of the Unian, and support a ticket which proposes to give the geographical candidate, John C. Fremont, a share of the Electoral vote of Pennsylvania.* Place the Black Republicans at the head of the Federal Government, and the worst apprehensions of Washington, as to the formation and tendencies of geographical parties, will be realized. A bitter sectional conflict between the North and South will follow, to end in anarchy, civil war, and disunion.

* * * * * * * * * *

"He who votes the Bogus Union Electoral ticket, *votes with the mongrel horde of Abolitionists, disunionists, and sectionalists that rally around it.*"

"The mercenary, false-hearted tools of Black Republicanism, who are secretly conspiring the destruction of the National American party, will vote the mongrel electoral ticket. The success of that ticket will be the death blow of Amricanism; for the darling aim of its projectors is the utter prostration of the American organization, that, out of its ranks, an exclusivery Northern Anti-slavery party, of the Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips order, may be formed. Already, the traitors to the American cause avow, that unless the Dis-union Electoral ticket succeeds, there is an end of Americanism. They dare threaten the patriotic cohorts that rally under the standard of Fillmore and the Union, with subjection to the traitorous designs of Black Republicanism. Hurl back the menace in their teeth. Let our reply be. "We hold no communion with traitors. If unprincipled men, in the name of Americans, sell their faith and their country for filthy lucre, they shall not sell us. Come what may, we will stand by the Union and the champion of the Union, and vote for the pure, unmixed Fillmore ticket, and that alone." *No truce with traitors, Sectionalists, and Abolitionists.* No fusion with the Woolly Horse!"

Nobly, gloriously spoken! The same paper, the Philadelphia News of the 11th instant, contains the correspondence between Mr. Rayner and the Millward clique, who offered him a public dinner just before he left Philadelphia; and also some comments by the Editor, which we copy in full. This correspondence, by the way, appears in the last Register. Mr. Rayner, in his reply to Millward and Company, rejoices over the fact that the popular majority, *composed as it is mainly of black Republicans*, is against Mr. Buchanan; and he renews his proposition for a *grand fusion* of all the elements, whether abolition or anti-abolition, during the next four years, against Mr. Buchanan's administration.

The following article, be it remembered, is from a genuine Fillmore paper. We could add nothing to what the Editor says. He understands thoroughly the condition of things in Pennsylvania, and has all the facts at command, by which to expose Mr. Rayner's treason to the American party, to the Constitution, and to the South:

"THE RAYNER CORRESPONDENCE.—We publish in another column, in accordance with a promise made yesterday, the correspondence between Reed, Millward and Company, and the Hon. Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina. In so doing, we feel it to be the imperative duty to give our own version of Mr. Rayner's conduct in this City—a version sustained by facts—and then let a candid and impartial public judge, whether the course pursued by him was in accordance with his professions of devotion to the American cause, and best calculated to promote the success of Mr. Fillmore, or whether it was designed to secure the election of Col. Fremont, by inveigling the Fillmore men into the support of a so-called Union Electoral Ticket, which, in sober truth, was to all intents and purposes a Fremont ticket, and which, if successful, would have voted solid for Fremont, and elected him President, instead of giving a pro rata vote for Fillmore and Fremont, and sent the election into Congress.

In expressing our views of Mr. Rayner's conduct, we might well charge him as not being possessed of an overstock of modesty or delicacy, at coming here at the instance and under the auspices of well known black Republican wire-pullers and intriguers, to instruct the American party of Philadelphia what to do. We might, perhaps justly, even go further, and denounce his conduct, as thousands of good and true Americans believe it deserves, to have been ill-timed, impudent and impertinent; doing no credit either to his judgment or his sense of propriety. All this we feel we might do without justly subjecting ourselves to censure for so doing; for we cannot well imagine a more arrogant effrontery than that displayed by Mr. Rayner, in coming here as he did, under such auspices, and, surrounded by such counsellors as he had, coolly going to work to enlighten the good people of Philadelphia, what course they ought to pursue.

If so competent to give advice, so potent in his influence, and so earnest in his support of Mr. Fillmore, how comes it that Mr. Rayner came here, and thus neglected his own State? If so brim-full of zeal in support of the American cause, why did he idle away the entire canvass, without doing any thing to promote Mr. Fillmore's election, until, as he admitted himself, within three weeks of the election? Had he remained at home, and there done his duty, we might feel disposed to respect his professions of devotion to the American cause. Had he canvassed North Carolina for three long months, as he should have done, with the zeal and energy which characterized his efforts here for three days to distract and disorganize the American party, we might be willing to believe him honest and sincere in his loud protestations of being actuated by a simple desire to promote Mr. Fillmore's election. But as matters are, we cannot thus give credence to his professions; on the contrary, truth constrains us to say, that we believe he came here, not to serve the Fillmore cause, but to secure the election of John C. Fremont, and earn a seat in his cabinet.

We are reluctant to impute motives so selfish and unprincipled, but the facts staring us in the face in regard to his conduct preclude the possibility of arriving at any other conclusion. Though the fact is denied for him, *not by him*, it is no less notoriously true, that he came at the instance, and under the auspices, of black Republican leaders, and that while here he was in constant conclave and counsel with the notorious and unprincipled Chairman of the black Republican State Committee. To such an extent did he carry this intercourse with the black Republican leaders, that he even attended a caucus of theirs, on the evening of the Holy Sabbath, and there in concert with Gibbons, Gilpin, and other black Republicans, of like stripe, conspired and planned to head-off, embarrass, distract, and divide the American party, which, before his arrival here, had been a unit in support of the regular Fillmore and Donelson Electoral Ticket. Why guilty of all this, and why thus associate and conspire, if his aim was to advance the election of Mr. Fillmore?

We are well aware that Mr. Rayner's plea of justification is, that he aimed to secure a portion of the electoral vote of Pennsylvania for Mr. Fillmore, and thereby defeat an election by the people, and send it into Congress. This excuse or justification he may tell to the marines, but he can deceive no one in this community by it. Had the so-called Union Electoral ticket been made up as well of Fillmore as of Fremont men, and had there been any guarantee whatever that any portion of those on it would ever have voted for Mr. Fillmore, we might give Mr. Rayner credit for being sincere and truthful in the reasons given by him for his conduct. But who in this community that does not know that that ticket was to all intents and purposes a Fremont ticket? Who is there now that would pretend to disguise the fact, that if it had been elected, and the vote of the 27 persons on it would have elected Col. Fremont, that all of them would have so voted, instead of giving a pro rata vote, and sending the election into Congress. No honest Fremont man in this community will for a moment deny it, and no matter what Mr. Rayner now may say to justify his own treason to the American party, he well knew this before the election, and while he was urging Americans to desert their ticket, and support the Union ticket. He could not help but know that the Union ticket was a mere scheme, concocted by such political tricksters as Thaddeus Stevens, Gov. Johnston, and Chas. Gibbons, to swindle honest Americans, unwittingly out of their votes, and secure them for Fremont under the impression that they were thereby promoting Mr. Fillmore's success. No man knew this better than did Mr. Rayner, and yet he lent himself with all his might and energy to the nefarious scheme. Why did he thus act? What object had he in view? What good for the American cause could he hope or seek to accomplish? Let him answer, if he can.

As we have already said, we wish not to deal with his motives. We judge him by his acts, and we speak of them as they deserve. We submit his conduct to a candid and fair-dealing public; and we are content to let that public judge him by them. If it be true, as he says in his letter, and we have no disposition to doubt his assertion, after having witnessed his own conduct, that the tactics of Philip of Macedon were practised by the Locofocos in the last contest—if, we say, this be so, then it is right and proper that the public should know the real character of his own conduct, so that all may be able to judge whether he is, or is not, himself among those whose hands most likely touched the "panniers full of gold," and who will most probably be one of the "importunate traitors" that will seek their reward from the Locofoco party. Had he succeeded in bamboozling the Americans into the support of the Union Electoral ticket, and securing its success in the State, the vote of these Electors would have been given to Col. Fremont, and that would have secured his election, in which event, we doubt not, Col. Fremont would have soon realized the fact of having, at least one importunate traitor in the South, to reward with a first class office.

Philadelphia News, Fillmore paper.

☞ Attention is invited to the advertisement of Mr. Bromell in this paper. The premises offered for sale are very pleasantly situated.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—The message of Governor Bragg will no doubt be sent in to the two Houses of the General Assembly to-day, at 12 o'clock. It shall appear in our next.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Here is health for all. Yes, for all. This noble remedy, acting as it does, immediately on the main-springs of life, restores health when failing, gives energy and vigor to the system when flagging, in a manner superior to any medicine ever made known to the world. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

"REPUBLCANS" have "got the shakes"—
Got it badly—got it sadly;
And it shakes them—shakes most awful;
Shakes their Bibles and their rifles;
Shakes their heroes, parsons, liars;
Shakes their traitors; shakes their villains;
Shakes old Horrors—Bennett—Beecher—
Seward—Sumner; shakes old Giddings;
Shakes them outwards; shakes them in inwards;
Shakes their pious, "pauper sinners."
Out of breeches, shirts and dinners.
Shakes the Hedrick, shakes the Rayner,
Let'em shake, shake and shiver—
Shake and shiver up Salt River,,
To the land of the hereafter—
To the bourne from whence no "shaky"
Demagogue and candidate
Ever can return!

New York Day Book.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—The official vote of Penn. is now complete and stands for Buchanan 230,500; for Fremont 147,447; for Fillmore 55,891. Straight ticket for Fillmore 26,338; straight for Fremont 101,000. Gerrit Smith 18.

Buchanan's majority over the fusion ticket is 27,-162 and over all 705.

☞ Mr. Rayner complains in his letters and speeches that he has been bitterly abused and reviled, especially by Southern Democrats. So far as the Democratic press is concerned, there is no foundation for such complaints. His conduct, it is true, has been characterized in severe terms; but, when we consider what that conduct has been, we are rather surprised than otherwise at the forbearance of the press.

But, gentle reader, if you wish to see specimens of abuse, of vituperation, of all uncharitableness, of double-distilled bitterness, just read Mr. Rayner's letter and speech in the Standard to-day. He does not, it is true, single out the objects of his attacks, but he denounces men *en masse*. He speaks of the delegates to the Democratic National Convention as a "*set of rogues and rascals*"—as "*imps of darkness*"—as "*infamous scapegraces*," &c. He asserts, too, that the leading men in the Democratic party are actuated solely by love of office and pay, and that they are agitating the question of slavery for merely selfish purposes. He asserts that there are Democrats in the South who could *be bought by abolitionists for the price of an ordinary negro*—Democrats, "*who would join in a negro insurrection any night in the year, if the negroes would agree to give them a good fat office when they should get into power.*" And yet *he* complains of abuse, of persecution, of obloquy! Why, where is *his* sense of justice?—*his* regard for the feelings of others?—*his* respect for truth, and for political propriety and decency? For more than twelve months has Mr. Rayner rendered himself notorious in North-Carolina, by his coarse and bitter abuse of his political opponents. He has evinced no kindness, no charity towards them. He has shown them no respect. He has denounced them on the stump as the allies of Catholics and foreigners, as demagogues and negro insurrectionists; and he has endeavored to create the belief that they are destitute of truth, of honor, of honesty, and patriotism. We speak by the record. We appeal to all just and observing men of all parties, to say if this is not so. *It is so.* He spoke in Washington City, denouncing the President of the United States as a "pimp"—as a miserable petty tyrant; and the inflamed mob went straightway from under his harangue to the White House, where they yelled, and cursed, and made night hideous, insulting and reviling the Chief Magistrate of our common country.—And yet *he* complains that *he* has been treated unjustly and unkindly by his political opponents!

By the way, Mr. Rayner says in his Philadelphia speech, *corrected and revised by himself*, "if the negroes would agree to give them a good fat office, *when they should get into power.*" WHAT SORT OF LANGUAGE IS THAT?

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—The proceedings of the meeting held in this City to appoint delegates to the Savannah Convention, shall appear in our next.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Senator Slidell, who is now in this city, received a telegraphic despatch yesterday morning from the editor of the New Orleans Courier, announcing the gratifying but not unexpected intelligence that the Buchanan electors had been chosen in Louisiana by a majority of about two thousand votes. As the democrats have undoubtedly swept California, the result of the presidential election may be positively stated as follows:

	Electoral votes.
For Buchanan,	174
For Fremont,	114
For Fillmore,	8

Necessary to a choice, 149. Buchanan's majority over Fremont, 60. Over Fremont and Fillmore, 52.

Washington Union of Friday.

TENNESSEE.

The Augusta (Georgia) Constitutionalist gives returns from forty-two counties in Tennessee, which foot up:

Buchanan,	42,247
Fillmore,	39,428
Buchanan's majority,	2,819

At the gubernatorial election last year these counties gave the following vote:

Johnson, (democrat,)	38,403
Gentry, (know-nothing,)	38,370
Johnson's majority,	33

Showing a democratic gain thus far this year of 2,786. The majority for Johnson in 1855 was 2,197, and the returns indicate a majority for Buchanan of over six thousand.

GEORGIA.

The Atlanta Intelligencer furnishes official returns or reported majorities from ninety-eight counties in Georgia. They foot up:

Buchanan,	48,820
Fillmore,	35,512
Buchanan's majority	13,318

PENNSYLVANIA.

The estimated vote of Pennsylvania at the presidential election is thus given in the Pennsylvanian:

Whole vote,	460,000
Fremont's vote,	150,000
Fremont's minority,	310,00

RELIGION IN AMERICAN.—It is estimated by the Rev. Dr. Baird, that "including the Roman Catholic priests and the Unitarian, Universalist and other heterodox preachers, there is in the United States one preacher for every 810 souls." The average salary of these preachers is $500 per year. More than 1000 new church edifices are erected every year. Dr. Baird also estimates that 18,000,000 of the 26,-500,000 people in the United States in 1855, were under the instruction and influence of the "Evangelical" churches; and 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 under the influence of the "non-Evangelical" bodies of which the Roman Catholic is by far the most numerous. The total cost of public worship in the United States, annually, is set down at $25,000,000.

A BATTLE FIELD FOR SALE.—The battle-field of Marengo, with its palatial monuments, its rich museum of precious objects, and its richer historic souvenirs is now offered at public auction in the streets of Paris.

The domain of Marengo is situated near Alexandria, in Piedmont, on the line of the railroad between Genoa and Turin, and contains about two hundred and fifty acres of ground, vines, woods, and fields, watered by the Servia. The monumental palace destined to perpetuate the memory of the glorious battle of Marengo, gained in 1800 by Napoleon, was built by the Chevalier Delavo in 1845, and is a large and handsome palace. It contains furniture, objects of art, paintings, and statutes commemorative of the battle, and a museum composed of objects which belonged to Napoleon and Dessaix, and arms found on the field of battle. This museum is collected in the old tavern which stood on the ground before the battle, and around which the palace is built.

For the information of foreigners ambitious for an Italian residence and for Bonapartist souvenirs, I should add that the upset price of the whole property is 600,000 francs, and that there is a good mill privilege on the premises.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

GUTTA-PERCHA FOR HORSE-SHOES.—A Philadelphia mechanic has constructed a horse-shoe in such a manner that it requires no nails, and can be put on by any one without the aid of a blacksmith. Attached to the shoe is a flange extending around the hoof, and at the back of the horse's foot is a joint, held in its place by a screw, which allows the shoe to open and close so as to accommodate itself to the size of the hoof. Between the hoof and the plate is a layer of gutta-percha, for the purpose of preventing injury to the hoof or leg of the horse by concussion while running over hard roads or streets. The mechanism is very simple, and the application of gutta-percha a new and ingeniousidea.

For the Standard.

My Heart Turns to Thee.

BY S. T. W.

When the fresh air of morn is as pleasant and pure
As the sweet-scented rose-bud, when moistened with dew;
When the soft breathing gales make us buoyant and free,
Oh, then, my beloved, my heart turns to thee!

When the bright orb of day, in his garments of gold,
Comes forth from his slumber to enliven the world;
His warm-cheering beams are e'er welcome to me,
For then, my beloved, my heart turns to thee!

At eve, when the sun's mellow tints are declining;
When on the calm breast of the deep 'tis reclining;
As I gaze on its glories ere it sinks 'neath the sea,
Oh, then, my beloved, my heart turns to thee!

When the Goddess of night draws her curtains around;
When the stillness of nature is disturbed by no sound;
If, perchance, balmy sleep might come unto me,
Ev'n then, in my dreams, love, my heart turns to thee!

When Luna shines forth in her radiance so bright;
When the soft-twinkling stars are all blending their light;
The scene seems more glorious, far brighter to be,
As, gazing in rapture, my heart turns to thee!

When I hear the wild roar of the cataract's song;
When I hear the pure streamlet as it ripples along,
Or the notes of the birds as they flit o'er the lea,
Oh, then, my beloved, my heart turns to thee!

What, though thou mayst wound that pure love which is thine;
What, though in thy absence I, in sorrow, may pine;
What, though thy fair features I now cannot see;
Yet, still, my beloved, my heart turns to thee!

For the Standard.

TO L. F. P.

Oh! when the dark, tumultuous tide
Of life is ebbing fast;
When every earthly hope has died,
Thy memory shall still abide
An Eden in the waste;
"A diamond in the desert" where
A silver fountain sings,
And birds of Summer fill the air
With merry carolings.
A land of beauty and of bloom,
Whence zephyrs freighted with perfume,
On wings of woven light convey
The sweets of Paradise away.

When all is drear and desolate,
And o'er the waters dark,
As thistle-down before the blast,
Or dead leaves on a torrent cast,
My soul, a helmless ark,
Is rudely, madly driven on
Before the dread Euroclydon
Of stern, resistless fate;
Then brighter than the sparkling bow
Whose mingling glories sat,
A crown of splendor on the brow
Of rugged Ararat:
Over the dusky wave afar,
Love's scintillant, unchanging star,
From the bright portal of the past,
A flood of golden light shall cast,
To gild the gloomy twilight air,
And show engraven everywhere,
Thy name, the first, the last!

OITHONA.

DIED.

At his residence in Granville county, on Wednesday morning the 15th October, Robert P. Hughes, aged fifty-eight years. The deceased was an affectionate husband, a kind father, an indulgent master, and a good neighbor. He left a widow and three children to mourn over their irreparable loss.

FOR SALE,
A Desirable Cottage Residence.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE THE House and Lot, at present owned and occupied by him.

The lot contains one-half acre, and is situated in the north-eastern suburbs of the city, and within seven or eight minutes walk of the Capitol.

The Dwelling contains four rooms, with a porch in front, front and back entries, closet, &c. There is also a good Kitchen and Smokehouse; also a Well in the yard fifty feet deep and affording five feet of water, which, for purity, has no superior in the city.

On the premises are an assortment of young shade and fruit trees which were selected with care.

A more favorable opportunity is seldom offered to those desirous of purchasing a desirable place, as it will now be sold on the most reasonable terms.

For further information as to price, terms, &c., &c., apply to the subscriber, or to Q. Busbee, Esq.

J. G. BROMELL.

Raleigh, Nov. 17, 1856. 104—sw2t.

Land and Real Estate Agency.
J. A. MANNING,
Leavenworth City, K. T.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO OFFER HIS services to the public as Land Agent, Surveyor, Draftsman, and Dealer in Land Warrants.

He will attend promptly to buying and selling real estate, collecting debts, paying taxes, buying, selling, and locating land warrants, and to all business pertaining to a General Land Agency.

REFERENCES.—Col. E. C. McCarty, Col. J. J. Clarkson, J. D. Henderson, Leavenworth City; J. C. Doughterty, R. B. Hawley, Memphis, Tenn; J. R. Connely, Hernando, Miss.

Nov. 15, 1856. 104—3m.

RUNAWAY.—THERE IS NOW CONFINED, IN the jail of my county, a negro man, aged about twenty-two years. He is of dark complexion, well built, likely, and calls himself Anthony Adams, and says he belongs in Port Jarvis, in the State of New York. Said negro is supposed to be a runaway slave. The owner will come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or said negro will be sold agreeable to the provisions of the statute regulating such cases.

P. F. WHITE,
Sheriff of Chowan County.

Edenton, N. C., Nov. 17, 1856. 104—6m.

NOTICE.—THOMAS WILLIAMS AND OTHERS will apply to the Legislature at its approaching session, for a charter to navigate McLenan's Creek, in Nash County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION will be made to the present Legislature to erect a new county out of parts of Johnston, Wake, Nash and Franklin.

Nov. 15, 1856, 104—1m.

Hotel for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING SERVED THE PUBlic 30 years in the capacity of landlord, and wishing to retire, offers his Hotel for sale.

This Hotel, situated near the Court House, on Main Street, 300 yards North of the N. C. R. R. Station, contains, in addition to Parlor, Hall, and large Dining Room, 27 comfortable Bed Rooms, all (5 excepted,) have fire-places; also, in process of completion, 7 other bed-rooms. On the premises are all necessary outbuildings, 2 wells, ice house, &c., &c.

Persons deserous of purchasing valuable property would do well to call soon.

J. P. MABRY, Proprietor.

Lexington, N. C. Nov. 17, 1856. 104—sw5tpd.

☞ Also, a new No. 1 Y. Level to dispose of.

To the Citizens, in and near Earpsboro'; and to the Public generally.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING QUALIFIED AS Executor of the last will, &c., of Norfleet Perry and Harrod Perry, at the last County Court of Franklin, hereby gives notice to those persons indebted to the estates of the said Norfleet and Harrod, to come forward and pay up, and those having claims against either of them to present them to the undersigned.

FURTHER.—All persons are forewarned settling their indebtedness to either of the parties above named, except with the undersigned, or some one appointed by him, in writing.

JACOB H. COOLEY.

Nov. 14, 1856. 103—sw3t.

S. BABCOCK, Dentist,
(Office over D. C. Murray's Store, nearly opposite the P. O.)

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Raleigh and vicinity that he has opened an office at the above-named place, where he will be prepared at all times to perform all operations pertaining to Dentistry in a satisfactory manner at reasonable charges.—Particular attention given to filling and preserving the natural teeth. Also, to the regulation of children's teeth.

Artificial teeth inserted on gold or platini plates, singly or in setts, with artificial and continuous gums, in cases where required.

Nov. 13, 1856. 103—

ENGROSSING CLERK.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE MR. EUGENE MARTIN, of Rowan, as a candidate for the office of Engrossing Clerk to the present Legislature.

Nov. 17, 1856. 104—swlt.

To the Members of the Legislature.

A LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF RAZORS pocket knives, hair and tooth brushes and razor strops.

JOHN C. PALMER.

POCKET-BOOKS AND PORTMONIES. VERY superior article.

JOHN C. PALMER.

Nov. 13, 1856. 103—

Tri-Weekly Line of Four Horse Post coaches from Salisbury to Asheville, through in thirty-six Hours,

CONNECTING WITH THE NORTH CAROLINA Railroad. Having purchased the line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good Horses and experienced and accommodating drivers. Also new Concord two horse Coaches. After the 15th of March, we will leave Asheville on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays—connecting at Morganton with my line of Four Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious a stage road in the State. Try the road and judge for yourselves.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

Morganton, March 24, 1856. 1117—wtf

[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-Fourth Congress.

For nieeteen of twenty instalments for two smith's establishments, per second article treaty eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty nine, two thousand dollars

For interest on sixty nine tuousand one hnndred and twenty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of fifty-four eecnions of land set apart second January, eighteen hundred and twenty five, for educational purposes, per Senate resolution nineteenth Januaro, eigoteen hundred and thirty eight, three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars

OTTOES AND MISSOURIAS

For second of three instalments, as annuity, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, twenty thousand dollars

For second of teo instalments for pay of miller, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen nundred and fifty four, six hundred dollars

For second of ten instalments for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per seventh article treaty fifteentn March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, nine hundred and fortg dollars

For second of ten instalments for farmer, per seventh article treaty fifteenth Martn, eighteen hundred and fifty-four six hundred dollars

OTTOWAS AND DHIPPEWAS OF MICHIGAN

For paymens of the present just indebtedness of said Indians, in accordance with the last amendment of said Indians, in accordance with the last amendment of the Senate to he first article of the treaty of thirty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, forty thousand dollars

For first of ten equal annual instalments for educational purposes, to be expended under the direction of the President, according to the wishes of the Indians, so far as may be reasonable and just, per second article of the treaty thirty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, eight thousand dollars

For first of five annual instalments in africultural implements and carpenter's tools, household furniture, and building materials, cattle, labor, and necessary useful articles, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, fifteen thousand dollars

For first instalment for the support of four blacksmith shops for ten years, per second article of the treaty thirty-fifth July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, four thousand two hundred and forty dollars

For first instalment of principal payable annually for ten years, to be distriButed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of thirty-[illegible], eighteen hundred and fifty five, tea thousand dollars

For interest on two hundred and ninety six thousand dollars, unpaid part of the princial sum of three hundred and six thousand dollars, for one year, at five per centum per annum, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaey of thirty-first July, eighteen cundred and fifty fve, fourteen thousand eight hundred dollars

For first of ten equal annual instalments, in lieu of former treaty stipulations, to be paid per capita to the Grand River Ottowas, per second article of the tresty of tetrty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, torve thousand five hundred dollars. Provided, That no part of the appropriations for the Ottowas and Chippewas of Michigan shall be expended until the assent of said Indians to the Senate amendments to said treaty shall first be obtained

OTTOWAS OF KANSAS

For their proportion of the permanent annuities in money, goods, or otherwise, payable under the fourth article of the treaty of seventeenth August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, second article of the treaty of seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, fourth article of the treaty of the seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eigateen, and fourth article of the treaty of twenty-ninth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, two thousand six hundred dollars

PAWNEES

For agricultural implements, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty ninth October, eighteen hundred and thirty three, one thousand dollars

POTTAWATOMIES

For permanent annuity in silver, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand five hundred dollars

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twentyeight two thousand dollars

For permanent annuity in specie, per second article treaty twenty-ninth Juty, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, sixteen thousand dollars

For life annuity to chief, per article treaty twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty two, two hundred dollars

For life annuity to chiefs, per third article treaty twenty-sixth September, eighteen hundred and thirty taree, seven hundred dollars

For education during the pleasure of Congress, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty six, second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty eight, and fourth article treaty twenty-seventh October, eighteen hundred and thirtg two, five thousand dollars

For permanent provisions for the payment of money, in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and tenth article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty six, three hundred dollars

For permanent provision for fifty barrels of salt, per second article treaty twenty ninth Jely, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, two hundred and fifty dollars

For interest on six hundred and forty three thousand dollars, at five per centum, per seventh article article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty six, thirty two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars

POTTAWATOMIES OF HURON

For permanent annuity in money or otherwise, per second article treaty seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars

PUAPAWS

For education during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty three, one thousand dollars

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty three, one thousand and sixty dollars

For farmar during the pleasure of the President, per third artice treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-teree, siz hundred dollars

For fulfilling treaties negotiated eighteenth Fovember, eighteen hundred and fifty four, with certain bands of

CHASTA, SCOTON, AND UMPQUA INDIANS

For second of fifteen instalments of annuity, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, two thousand dollars

For second of fifteen instalmentr for the pay of a farmer per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred and fifty four, six hundred dollars

For second of five instalments for support af two smiths' shops, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and gfty four, two thousand one hundred and twenty dollars

For second of ten instalments for pay of physician, medicines, and expense of care of the sick, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand sixty dollars

For second of fifteen instalments for pay of teachers and purchase of books and statsonery, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty fonr, one thousand two hundred dollars

ROGUE RIVERS

For third of sixteen instalments in blankets, clothing, farming utensils, and stock, per third article treaty tenth September, eieoteen hundred and fifty thrte, two thousand and five hundred dollars

SACS AND FFPES OF MISSISSIPPI

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty third November, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars

For twenty fifth of thirty instalments as annuity in specie, per thiad article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirtwo-two, twenty thousand dollars

For twenty fifth of thirty instalments for yunsmith, per fourth article treaty twenty first September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, six hundred dollars

For twenty fifth of thirty instalments for iron and steel, for shop, per fourth article treaty twenty first September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, two hundred and twenty dollars

For twenty fifth of thirty instalmenls for blacksmitq and assistant, shop, and tools, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, eight hundred and forty dollars

For twenty fifth of thirty instalments for iron and steel for shop, per fourth article treaty twenty first September, eighteen hundred and thirtwo, two hundred and twenty dollars

For twenty fifth of thirty instalments for forty barrels of salt and forty kegs of tobacco, per fourth article treaty twenty first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, ten thousand dollars

For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, ten thousand dollars

For interest on eight hundred thousand dollars at five per centum, per second article treaty eleventh October, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, ten thousand dollars

SACS AND FOPES OF MISSIOURI

For interest on one hundred and fifty seven thousand four hundred dollars at five per centum, under the direction of the President, per second article treats twenty first October, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, seven thousand and eight hundred and seventy dollars

For the third instalment upon forty-eight thousand dollars, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four

SFNACAS.

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars.

For permanant annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five hundred dollars.

For blacksmitd and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For miller, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six hundred dollars.

SENECAS OF NEW YORK.

For permanent annuity, in lieu of interest on stock, per act of nineteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six thousand dollars.

For interest, in lieu of investment, on seventy-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For interest of five per centum, on forty-three thousand and fifty dollars, transferred from Ontario Bank to the United States treasury, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, two thousand one hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents.

SEFECAS AND SHAWNEES.

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundsed and eighteen, one thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty, twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, one thousand and sixty dollars.

SHAWNEES.

For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

For third instalment of interest at five per centum on forty thousand dollars for education, der third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For third of eifiht annual instalments of money, in payment for lands, per third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one hundred thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, two thousand dollars.

SIX YATIONS OF NEW YORK.

For permanent annuity in clothing and other useful articles, per sixth article treaty eleventh November, seventeen hundred and ninety fou, four thousand five hundred dollars.

SIOUS OF MISSISSIPPI.

For interest on three hundred thousand dollars at five per centum, per second article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the last of twenty instalmeuts in goods, per second article treaty twenty ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For the last of twenty instalments for the purchase of medicines, agricultural implements, and for the support of farmer, physician, and blacksmith, per second article treaty twentp-ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, eight thousrnd two hundred and fifty dollars.

Forr the last of twenty installments for pravisions, per second article treaty twenty-ninth September, eihteen hundred and thirty seven, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For sixth of fifty instalments of interest at fifive per centum on one million threa hundred and sixty thousand dollars, per fourth article treaty twenty third July, eighteen eundred and fiftty one, sixty eight thousand dollars

For sixth of fifty instalments of interest at ffve per centum on one hundred and twelve thousand dollars, being the amount in lieu of the reservations set apart in the third article of Senate's amendment of twenty third June, eighteen hundred and fifty one, five thousand six hundred dollars

For sixth of fifty instalments of interest at five per centum pn one one million one oundred and sixty thousand doltars, per focth article treaty fifth August, eighteen hundred and fifty one, fifty eight thousand dollars

For sixth of fifty instalments of interest at five per centum on sixty nine thousand dollars, being the amount allowed in lieu of the reservation of lands set apart by thh third article of Senate's amendment of twenty third June, eighteen hundred and fifty two, to treaty August, eighteen hundred ane fifty one, three thousand four hundred ond fifty dollars

STOCKBRIDGES AND MUNSEES

For expenses of improvements, per second and fourth articles of the treaty fifth Februery, eighteen hundred and fifty six, forty one thousand one hundred dollars

For expenses of their removal to the lands granted them by the provisions of the second and fifth articles of the treaty of fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty six, two thousand five hundred and seventy five dollars; and the amount now in the treasury appropriated by acts of third March, eighteen hundred and forty nine, and thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty four, for the removal of the Stockbridges, shall also be applicable to the expenses of the removal provided in the treaty aforesaid

For payment for improvements on lands ceded by the first article of the treety of fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty six, per fifteeuth article of said treaty, five thousand dollars

For purchase of stock and necessaries, and to settle their affairs, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in conformity with the amendment of the Senate to the second article of the treaty of fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty six, eighteen thousand dollars

For the expenses of the survey and allotment of lands, per third article of the treaty of fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty six, seventeen hundred dollars; and the sum of two thousand dollars now in the treasury, appropriated by the act of third March, eighteen hundred and forty nine, as the first instalment to "sachems and chiefs," per amenyment of the Senate to treaty of twenty fourth November, eighteen hundred and forty eight, and now relinquished by the first article of the treaty of fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty six, shall also be applied for the expenses of said survey and allotment

For expenses of the examination and adjustment, by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, of lots allotted to the Stockbridres, under the act of third March, eighteen hundred and forty three, per thirteenth article of the treaty of fifth Fcbruary, eighteeu hundred and fifty six, seven hundred and fifty dollars: Provided, That no part of the appropriations for the Stockbridges and Munsees shall be expended until the assent of said Indians to the Senate amendments to said treaty seall first be obtained

TREATY OF FORT LARAMIE

For tixth of ten instalments, in provisions and merchandise, for payment of annuities and transportation of the same to certain tribes of Indiens, per seventh article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred tnd fifty one, and Senate's amendment thereto, seventy thousand dollars

UMPQUAS (COW CBEEK BAND)

For third of twenty instalments in blankets in blankets, clothing, provisions, and stock, per third article treaty nineteenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty three, five hundred and fifty dollars

Fulfilling the articles of twenty ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, with the

UMPQUAS AND CALAPOOIES, OF UMPQUA VALLEY, OREGON

For second of five instalments of annuity for beneficial objects, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty twenty ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, tnree thousand dollars

For second of ten instalments for the pay of a blacksmith and furnishing shop, per sixth article treaty twenty ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand and sixty dollars

For second of fifteen instalments for the pay of a physician and purchase of medicines, per sixth article teaty twenty ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty fou, one thousand dollars

For second of ten instalments for the pay of a farmer, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred dollars

[TO BE CONTINUED]

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE FORWARNED from trusting my wife, Penina E. Williams, on my account, as her conduct is and has been such that I am not bound, nor will I be responsible, for any debts of her contraction.
R. E. WILLIAMS.

FURTHER NOTICE.—Having assigned all my property to Simeon M. Williams, for the benefit of my creditors, all persons having claims against me, will present them to him and he will pay them according to the directions of the deed of trust, executed by me this day.
R. E. WILLIAMS.
October 27, 1856. 98—sw3t.

Steam Saw Mill for Sale.

WE OFFER FOR SALE OUR STEAM SAW MILL, which is forty-five horse power, and built under the supervision of an experienced machinist. The terms of payment will be made agreeable to the purchaser. The property can be delivered on or before the 1st of January, 1857. Apply to us either by letter or in person, at Raleigh.
HOGG & HAYWOOD,
Oct. 27, 1856. 98—sw 6w.

OVER COATS, TALMAS AND SHAWLS.

OUR ASSORTMENT IS COMPLETE—MARKED AT low rates. Call and be supplied.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

3 DOZ. SILK VELVET VESTS—RICH COLORS, fine quality, just received.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

UNDER SHIRTS & DRAWERS.—A LARGE invoice of Merino, Lambs Wool and Silk, of all sizes, just received. W. H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

SERVANTS CLOTHING.—GOOD CASSIMERE and Satinette Suits, expressly for our trade—*well made* Price $5 and $6.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Raleigh, October 23, 1856. 98—sw6t.

READY-MADE DRESS AND BUSINESS SUITS, Over Coats, Talmas, Shawls, &c., &c, with a large assortment of Hosiery and other furnishing goods for gentlemen.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
October 23, 1856. 98—sw6t.

LOOK AT THIS.

WM. COOKE, TAKES THIS METHOD OF INforming his friends and customers that he has received his Fall and Winter stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, consisting, in part, of Coffee, Sugar, Brown, Crushed and Clarified; Black and Green Teas; Bacon, Lard, Meal, Candles, Adamantine and Tallow; Ground Allum and Liverpool Salt; Fine Tobacco and Cigars. Also a lot of Miles' fine Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, both for gentlemen and ladies' wear; and a great many other articles too tedious to mention; all of which will be sold low for cash.

This establishment is the same recently occupied by Beckwith & Clayton, on Fayetteville Street, opposite Lawrence's Hotel.
Raleigh, Nov. 1, 1856. 99—swtf.
☞ Spirit of the Age copy.

N. C. ALMANAC FOR 1857.

TURNER'S NORTH-CAROLINA ALMANAC for the Year of Our Lord 1857, this day published and sold wholesale and retail by
HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1856. 101—

TRUST SALE

Of Magnolia Salt Sulphur Springs and Farm, and other Estate.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST EXECUTED by David Jordan to me for the benefit of his creditors generally, and duly recorded in the Clerk's Office of Nansemond County, I shall sell, on THURSDAY, the Fourth day of December next, at Public Auction, on the Premises, the well known "MAGNOLIA FARM," containing 164¼ acres, situated between the Norfolk and Petersburg and the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroads, and accessible to both, but *immediately on the latter*, thirteen miles from Portsmouth, and four from Suffolk. Also, ninety acres of Woodland nearly adjoining.

On the first named piece of Land is the justly celebrated "MAGNOLIA SALT SULPHUR SPRING," analyzed by one of the first Chemists of the country, and which analysis is said to develop the most rare and valuable alterative and other mineral properties of any Water either in this country or Europe; and its efficacy in many chronic and other diseases, and its unusually healthy location, should attract Capitalists to the merits of this property, for an extensive Eastern Watering Place.

The Proprietor states that the sales of the Water alone, although not introduced generally, beyond a few of the surrounding counties, have been worth $1100 per year, and he thinks by a little enterprise they may reach an amount in a short time that will be of more importance than all other considerations.

The Land is rich in vegetable matter, and underlayed with a rich decomposed *shell marl*, reaching in some places within four and a half feet of the surface, and the Farm would make one of the best *Trucking* Farms in the county, rom the fact of its fertility and easy access to market.

The improvements will accommodate seventy-five visitors, and are in good order, together with all necessary out buildings. The whole improvements cost at least $5000.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold all the FURNITURE, of every kind, lately used in the Hotel and Cottages of the place, together with all other chattel Property, to-wit: Corn, Farming Implements, &c., &c. Also, a Negro Woman, a good cook and washer; and a likely Boy, fifteen years old.

For the analysis of the Water, which will be sent by mail to order, or any further particulars, apply to David Jordan, on the premises, or the subscriber in Suffolk, Va. Sale positive.

The title is believed to be good, but selling as Trustee I shall only give a Deed with special warranty.

TERMS—The Farm and Land, one-half at six months and the other half at twelve months, with interest from date, to be satisfactorily secured to the Trustee. The Negroes cash; and the chattel estate at three months, with interest from date. Bond and good security for all sums over $20; that and under, cash.
JNO. R. KILBY, Trustee.
Suffolk, Va., Oct. 15, 1856. 98—swtd.

Notice to Tax Payers.

WILL BE SOLD, ON THE 20TH OF DECEMBER next, at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following lots, or parts of lots, in said City, for taxes due on them for the year 1856, and not paid, to wit:

J. N. Bunting, part of lot No. 27,	$ 5 30
Dabney Cosby, lots 152, 153, 169,	47 50
James Litchford, part 90, part 113,	26 00
Jackson Moss, part 44,	7 75
Mrs. M. Mainard, part 72,	17 12½
Alfred Mitchell, part 44, 45, 46,	16 00
Mathew Shaw's Estate, lots 95 and 96,	22 00
Wm. Thompson, part 162, part 161,	36 45
Jas. M. Towles, lot 120, 52, 21, 20, 36, parts 130, 81, 80, 33, 32, 17, 16, 14, 31, 30, 15,	116 37½
Thos. L. West's Estate, parts 70 and 71.	8 25
Yarboro' House, unlisted, parts 82 and 98,	84 50
Mrs. Anderson's Estate, part 27,	4 20
Chas. H. Johnson, parts 76, 77, 93, 92,	30 00

E. E. HARRIS,
City Collector.
Raleigh, Oct. 20, 1856. 97—sw9t.

Mitchell's Series of Dissected Maps.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PUBLISHING A SERIES of Dissected Maps, to which they would invite the attention of parents, teachers and others.

We have now ready,
Mitchell's Dissected Map of the United States.
" " " " Eastern "
" " " " Middle "
" " " " Southern "
" " " " Western "

The above are made from Mitchell's latest Maps, and although issued only ten weeks since, we are now using the FIFTH THOUSAND.

We are constantly receiving orders and recommendations from various parts of the United Statss, and numerous inquiries for them, for Schools and District Libraries, as well as from the trade.

They are neatly put up in book form, and will be found to be instructive as well as amusing for old and young.

The effort required to put them together without the key map, (which should not be referred to) will serve to indelibly impress on the mind the relative locality of the States, as well as their respective boundaries.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Better for children than a bushel of the dissected pictures gotten up merely for amusement. A child will never tire of these maps, and while he is amusing himself he will be insensibly acquiring a knowledge of the geography of his country.—*Zion's Herald.*

They combine instruction with amusement, and are admirably calculated to impress on the mind of the young, the locality of the different parts of their own country.—They make study attractive, and a young person will learn more in a single hour's amusement with these maps, than in hours of hard study of the ordinary ones.
Phren. Journal.

You cannot teach geography in any way so effectually as by setting the pupil to construct the map from these dissected parts. *" Independent."*

Exceeding valuable in imparting novelty and interest to a useful study. *Troy Times.*

An agreeable contrivance for blending amusement with instruction. *Tribune.*

In putting these maps together, which children delight to do, they will learn "geography without a master" and keep as quiet as mice. *Home Journal.*

Every family should possess this series of maps that the younger members may profitably while away their leisure hours. Nothing can be more useful. *Rochester Union.*

An ingenious device, for teaching geography. *Evangelist.*

Physic and geography were equally distateful in our youthful days, but sugar coated pills have induced children to cry for the first, and we venture to assert that the ingenious originators of this idea, have rendered the second as attractive. *Yankee Blade.*

A valuable acquisition to a private library. *Presbyterian.*

Booksellers and others will find the Dissected Maps to command a ready sale, especially of the United States, and the one of the series that contains their own State.
MERRIAM, MOORE & CO.,
Troy, N. Y.
For sale by H. D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1856. 101—

VALUABLE BOOKS.—LOUDON (J. C.) ARBOretum et Fruticetum Britannicum; or, the Trees and Shrubs of Britain, pictorially and botanically delineated, and scientifically and popularly described, 8 vols., four of letter press and four of plates, 8vo.

National Cyclopædia of Useful Knowledge. Being a Cyclopædia of Alphabetical Reference for every subject of human inquiry; embracing Ancient and Modern Literature; History, Civil and Ecclesiastical;—Chronology; Biography; Geography and Topography; Law and Government; Social Economy; Philosophy; Mathematics; Physical Science; Chemistry; Geology and Mineralogy; Zoology; Botany; Medicine; Surgery and Anatomy; Agriculture; Arts, Manufactures and Trade; Architecture; Painting and Engraving; Sculpture; Music. In 12 vols. 8 vo. half Russia.

An Encyclopædia of Architecture, Carpentery, and Building, from the earliest ages to the present time, by Peter Nicholson. First American edition, with large additions by Lomax and Gunyon, architects. Illustrated with 231 fine steel engravings. Two vols. large 4to. (Just published.) Neatly half bound in Russia.

This invaluable work, now for the first time published in the United States, contains a mine of useful practical information, interesting and valuable alike to the architect, the builder, the working man and the general reader.

Elegantly Illustrated Standard Works.

The Moore Gallery; a Series of 48 elegant steel engravings of Female Figures and Landscapes, illustrating Moore's Poems, with Prose and Poetical Descriptions. 1 vol. 4to.

Moore's Complete Poetical Works, with Notes and Life. Illustrated with 48 superb steel engravings. 1 vol. royal 8 vo. best antique mor. The best edition published.

The Byron Gallery; a Series of fifty highly-finished steel engravings of Female Figures, Landscapes, &c., illustrating Byron's Poems, with Prose and Poetical Descriptions. 1 vol. 4to.

Byron's Complete Poetical Works, with copious Notes, illustrated with 50 elegant steel plates. Royal 8vo.
For sale by
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1856. 101—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—WAKE COUNTY.—In Equity.—In the matter of Henderson N. Cope and others.—Petition to sell land.

Pursuant to an order made at Fall Term, 1856, in the above entitled cause, the undersigned, Clerk and Master, will proceed to sell at the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, on the 17th day of November next, being the Monday of November Court, the lands in the above entitled pleadings mentioned, to-wit:

A tract of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Wake aforesaid, adjoining the lands of Willie Lynn, Wesley O. Smith, and others, containing two hundred and seventeen acres more or less.

Also, another tract of land, situate in same county, adjoining the lands of William A. Smith, Matthew Cope and others, containing one hundred and seventeen acres more or less. Both of which said tracts of land were the property and estate of the late John Cope, now deceased.

TERMS OF SALE: A credit of nine months will be given to purchasers upon their entering into bond with approved sureties, bearing interest from the day of sale. Seventy-five dollars of the purchase money to be paid in cash.
ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.
October 20, 1856. 97—waswts.

NOTICE.

Office of the Wil. & Weldon R. R. Co.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 31, 1856.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company will be held in the town of Wilmington, on Thursday the 13th of November.
JAMES S. GREEN, *Sec'y.*
October 31, 1856. 100—tm.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROlina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:
Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFCERS OF THE COMPANY.
President.
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*
John R. Williams, }
T. H. Selby, } *Executive Committee.*
C. W. D. Hutchings, }

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of propert[illegible]braced in its operations.

All communications in re[illegible]ce to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*
Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 55—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE IN-SURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proo is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTEN BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	P. F. PESCUD,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

OFFICERS.
DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President,*
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary,*
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer,*
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney,*
CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D. }
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Medical Board of Consultation.*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. }
R. H. BATTLE, }
W. W. HOLDEN, } *Executive Committee.*
CHARLES B. ROOT. }

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*
July 10, 1855. 66—

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE, AT RALEIGH, for the month ending 1st November, 1856:

Arts, Isaac		Mederis, Dennis G
		Matcher, Robert
Bell, Miss Ellin		Mangum, Hon Willie P
Bryant, Frank		Moore, W H H
Burnet, Charles		Morgan, J C
Biss, D R		Mangum, Joseph
Burgwyn, H R		McCullers, Jno S
Barlew, C S		McCaffartay, Owen
Bristen, Patrick		McDonall, Wm
Buffalo, G M		
		Nuckles,
Connolly, Wm		Nelson, George
Crandall, P M		Newby, W H
Campbell, Charles	3	
Copeland, Wm		Owens, Stephen
Clark, Miss Martha J		
Capps, Thomas	2	Prince, Mrs Carrie
		Pullen, Messrs
Dickson, Rev A F		Prigleden, John
Davidson, J M		Pool, John or Bufus Temple
Dunston, Jesse		Pearsall, Mrs Sarah 3
		Pool, James
Echols, J W		Partin, J C
		Platner & Smith,
Foggs, Miss Ellen		Port, Mrs Elizabeth
Francis, Jr, James		Pate, S W
Fitts, Caswell G		Parish, William
Fennell, Owen		Pullen, Turner
Fennell & Sale,		Patten, Zachary
Green, Miss Martha L		Ray, Pinckey
Griffis, Paschal		Ross, W R
Griffis, Mrs Rebecca		Robertson, L W
Gary, Mrs Patsey		Raby, Hilory
Garnett, Theodore S		Russell, P H
		Richards, Allen
Hedrick, B S		Rosemond, John
Hall, T L		Rose, W S
Hutchens, Wm B		Reid, Edward
Henry, David		Rogers, Mrs Tilletly H
Hall, Frank		
House, Miss Penelope		Smith, T B
Hardenburgh, C H		Smith, Dilsey
Huddlerston, Wm C	2	Strudwick, Wm S
Hough, Mrs Sarah		Sec'y Manteo Lodge, No 8,
Howe, John W		Sipes, John
Harwell, J A		Stedman, Joseph B
Hunter, Alsey		Seawell, Asa
Hall, T L		Simerell, Professor
Harrison, Charles H		Smallwood, Jane
Hanks, Miss Elizabeth C		Siter, E B
Hinton, Joshua		Smith, H
Hillier, Thomas A		Sanders, Linn B
Horton, H	2	Stallings, Isaac W
Hughes, Hanson T		
Hused, Miss H A		Times, Editor
		Traywick, Jno W
Ivey, Jno H		Thompson, Joseph
		Thomas, Henry
Johnson, Mrs Mary J		Thomas, John W
Johnson, Lucius J		Thompson, Mrs Lonisa
Johnson, J		Terry, Wm H
Johnson, E A		
Jones, Miss Elvira T	2	Upchurch, Lewis
Johnson & Jordan,		
Jones, E P		Wiggins, C R
Johnson, W D		Wyne, Miss Anna
Jones & Co, G B		Wiggins, Miss Penninah
Jones, Alstern		Welcher, David R
Jestice, Miss Mary		Woodward, Christopher
		Winton, H L
King, Miss Bettie H		Wray, Mrs Anna
King, Warren		Womble, John T
Kennedy, Mrs N		Williamson, Miss P A
		Wellons, Rev W B
Lewis, Geo C		Wilson, E M A
Lutner, H D		Wren, Wm
Lams, Wm H		Waldhaur, David
Leeds, Joseph C		Wethers, C H
Loper, Mrs Margaret		Williams, Morgan
Lowry, James		Winchester, E C
Lewis, A S		Woodard, Augustus
		Whittington, Miss Kate

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.
WM. WHITE, P. M.
Raleigh, Nov. 1, 1856. 102—

Notice to Bridge Builders.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED by a portion of the Magistrates of the County of Johnston a Committee to contract for the building of a new bridge opposite the town of Smithfield, across Neuse River, near where the former bridge stood, hereby give notice to bridge builders that sealed proposals will be received by them until the 24th day of November next, when the bids will be opened at 12 o'clock, and the contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder. Said bridge is to be constructed of good heart timber to be set on three rock piers, and to be well covered in. Bids are invited for the building of the piers separate, or for the whole contract together. Good building material may be conveniently had—the length of the bridge will be about *seventy-five yards.*

The undertaker will be required to enter into bond with approved security for the faithful performance of his contract, and the work to be completed by the 25th of May, 1857. Address the *Bridge Committee, Smithfield, N. C.*
A. SANDERS,
J. W. AVERA,
D. LUNCEFORD,
J. H. KENEDAY,
YOUNG N. THORNTON.
October 20, 1856. 97—swtN24.
*** Register copy.

FOR SALE A DESIRABLE COUNTRY HOME ON the Hillsborough road, about 3¼ miles from Raleigh, within five minutes walk of the Central Railroad. There are 162 acres of land, part of it valuable meadow and part woodland.

There is a young orchard containing several hundred of the choicest fruit trees, apricots, plums, peaches, and cherries; and there is besides an apple and peach orchard, ten years old, numbering 300 trees. There is also an excellent vineyard.

The house contains four rooms and is situated in a pleasant grove, commanding a fine view. There is a Spring of excellent water.

To a person desiring a Summer retreat from the City, or to one wishing to raise fruit and vegetables for the Wilmington and Raleigh markets, this place offers great facilities. The owner being absent, persons desirous of purchasing may apply to the subscriber.
ALDERT SMEDES.
October 30, 1856. 99—sw5t.

Law Copartnership.

MILLER AND ROGERS,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER. S. H. ROGERS.
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

WILLIAM A. ALLEN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Practices in the Courts of Wake, Granville, and Franklin All business confided to him shall have his prompt attention. His Post-office is Rogers' Store, Wake Co. N. C.
May 26, 1856. 45—w&swly.

QUENT. BUSBEE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.

Will promptly attend to any business intrusted to him in the United States and State Courts; and with the Executive or other departments of the State Government.
July 1, 1856. 66—tf.

SIDNEY A. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SMITHFIELD, N. C.,

Will attend regularly the Courts of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland and Harnett.
Smithfield, Feb. 20, 1856. 28—tf.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,

Counsellor and Attorney at Law,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

KEMP P. BATTLE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE S[illegible] RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend the Courts [illegible] and Franklin, and the Terms of the Supreme [illegible] Courts.
July 1, 1856. 66—tf.
☞ Register copy.

LAW CO-P[illegible]NERSHIP.

A. M. & R. G [illegible] VING ASSOCIATED themselves tog[illegible] be practice of Law, one or the other can always be [illegible] their office in Raleigh on Faytteville Street.

They will attend the several Courts of Wake, Franklin, Nash, Johnston, Wilson and Harnett. Also, the Terms of the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State.
October 23, 1856. 97—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.

Wholesale Grocers,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wills' Warehouse.

NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:

THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, }
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, } *Norfolk.*
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1863. 78—

LEWIS & KING,

Commission Merchants,

MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
DR. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

THOMAS WHITE, P. R. DAVIS, W. H. HARDEE

WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,

General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,

PETERSBURG, VA.

Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

J. M. STEVENSON,

GENERAL AGENT,

For the sale of all kinds of produce. All orders promptly attended to.

OFFICE NO. 34, NORTH-WATER ST.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
October 20, 1856. 96—swlypd.

REMOVAL.

HEARTT & IREDELL,

(Late Heartt

WILL, DURING THE FIRST WEEK IN THIS month, remove to the store recently occupied by the late Col. Roulhac.
November 1, 1856. 99—swtf.

NOTICE.

AS I HAVE DETERMINED TO REMOVE SOUTH, I now offer my valuable tract of land for sale, containing four Hundred Acres, of which about one hundred and fifty acres are in a fine state of cultivation. The balance is well wooded and good arable land.

Said land has on it a first-rate dwelling house, all necessary out-houses, and a fine well of water in the yard, a fine orchard of apples and peaches of every kind.

Said land lies nine miles south-east of Raleigh, between the Wilmington and Newbern Roads, in one mile of Auburn.

I will take great pleasure in showing said land to any person who may wish to buy.
P. H. STURDEVANT.
August 19, 1856. 79—tf

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Change of Schedules on the North-Carolina Railroad, and the Charlotte and South-Carolina Railroad.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF August, 1856, the Passenger Trains on these Roads will run as follows:

NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD.	
Leave Goldsboro' at	2.00 a. m.
Arrive at Charlotte at	4.30 p. m.
Leave Charlotte at	5.30 p. m.
Arrive at Goldsboro' at	7.45 a. m.
CHARLOTTE AND SOUTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD.	
Leave Charlotte at	8.30 p. m.
Arrive at Columbia at	4.30 a. m.
Leave Columbia at	9.00 a. m.
Arrive at Charlotte at	4.10 p. m.

Passengers taking this route will meet with no detention between Montgomery and New York—passing through a fine, healthy region in North and South-Carolina. At Raleigh they have a choice of routes, via Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, or via Goldsboro' to Weldon, where both trains connect with the Inland Route by Richmond and Washington City, and with the Bay Line Route by Portsmouth to Baltimore.
THEODORE S. GARNETT,
Eng'r and Sup't N. C. R. R.
July 30, 1856. 73—swtf

VALUABLE BOOKS.—RECENTLY PUBLISHED.—Sermons for the people, by F. D. Huntington, D. D.

Sin, Redemption, by Rev. D. N. Sheldon, D. D.
The Life of the Rev. Spencer H. Cone.
Contributions to Literature, by Samuel Gilman, D. D.
Wealth and Worth, or Maxims for Merchants and men of business, by Freeman Hunt, Editor of Merchants Magazine.
Liberty and Slavery, by Prof. Bledsoe of the University of Virginia.
Shepard's Constitutional Text Book, being a practical and familiar exposition of the Constitution of the United States; designed for the use of Colleges, Academies, and Schools. It is a valuable book of reference for all classes of people.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
September 1, 1856. 82—

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW PREPARED TO furnish all kinds of machinery in his line, of the very latest and most improved styles to wit; Mill gearing; solid master and skeleton spur wheels and trundles; circular saw mills, complete; thrashing machines from two to eight horse power, also Garlington's late improved patent thrasher; shingle machines; smut machines, warranted equal to any now in use; all kinds of turning plows, subsoil, Thompson's late improved iron plows; all kinds of Tobacco Presses; repairing brass taps; mill screws. Gumming and straightening Circular Saws, &c. He thinks his two horse power machine is superior to anything that has been offered to the public. With fifteen years practical experience, he flatters himself that he is competent to finish his work in the very best workman-like style, and all he asks is a trial to satisfy his customers. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. He will draw drafts or give any instruction that may be needed in putting up any of his machinery.

His address, Milton, N. C.; his foundry and shops, four miles South of that place.

N. B. The price of his smut machine is $75, at the shop; his two horse thrashing maching is worth $185; all other work as low as can be afforded.
J. J. YARBROUGH.
June 5th, 1856. 58—sw6m.

MASONIC.

THE OFFICERS, MEMBERS AND REPRESENtatives of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, are hereby informed that the Annual Communication of this Masonic body will be held in this City on Monday evening the first of December next, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of business.

Officers of the Subordinate Lodges are requested to attend in person, or cause proper representatives to be appointed in conformity with the Constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge.
WM. T. BAIN, *Grand Secretary.*
Raleigh, N. C., October 17th, 1856. 95—td.
☞ Register and Signal please copy.

BENTON'S WORK COMPLETE, IN TWO large octavo volumes, comprising upwards of 1500 pages. Either volume sold separately.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
September 15, 1856. 86—

PERFUMERY.—A LARGE STOCK OF LUBIN'S, Gleen's, Bazin's and Wright's perfumery, such as Extracts, Pomatums, Hair Oils, Soaps, Cologne, and a great variety of Fancy articles, which will be sold very low.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BURNING FLUID.—FIVE BBLS. FRESH AND good, just to hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!—500 GALLONS LINSEED, LAMP, Machine and Tanners' Oils, in store and for sale at the lowest market rates, by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SENNA FIGS.—A MOST PALATABLE AND CERtain remedy for constipation, habitual costiveness, &c., in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POTASH.—WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A SUPPLY of Babbits superior Potash, in six pound cans, for making soap, to which we invite the attention of all economical housekeepers.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—A SUPPLY of this celebrated Sauce for soups, fresh fish, meats, &c., in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP, OF EXTRA QUALIty, may be had at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
April 9, 1856. 42—

PAINT YOUR HOUSE TOPS.—A LARGE supply of North-Carolina Black Lead, ground in Oil, superior for roof painting, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SANDPAPER.—30 REAMS of superior Flint Sandpaper, to which we call the attention of Cabinet and Coach Makers—for sale very low by the Ream.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FISHING TACKLE.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Hooks and Lines, consisting of Limerick, Trout, Kirby, Spring-snap, Sockdolager, improved gravitation Hooks, and Cotton, Linen and Grass Lines—just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.
L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.
January 9, 1855. 14—

Trustee's Sale.

WAKE COUNTY, N. C.—BY VIRTUE OF A deed of trust to me executed by William J. Clarke, dated 27th of December, 1855, registered in Book XX, pp. 791, 792, records of Wake County, and for the purposes therein specified, I hereby offer for sale one lot, on Newbern St., in the City of Raleigh, purchased by the said Clarke of the Clerk and Master in Equity for Wake County, at a sale under a decree of the Court of Equity, for partition, between the heirs of John C. Stedman, deceased; together with the buildings and appurtenances thereunto belonging,—the same being formerly the residence of the said William J. Clarke. The lot contains an acre, in high cultivation, is free from nut grass, contains many bearing fruit trees, and is situated directly opposite the Bank of the State and the Espiscopal Church in said City, and is about one hundred yards east of the east gate of the Capitol Square. Repairs to the amount of $1000 have been recently put upon the buildings, four in number, including a dwelling house, with six rooms, an office, two kitchens, etc.

Also, by virtue of the same deed, and for the benefit of all concerned, I offer for sale a valuable tract of land, thirty two acres, upon Neuse river, in the county of Wake, with the buildings thereon, known as the Neuse River Oil Mills. Price $4,000. The mill seat sold fifteen years ago to Clarke and Jeffreys for $2,000. Since that time, an entirely new Saw and Oil Mill, with press hullers, heaters, flattening mill, and jumpers, and a new dam, have been erected and added thereto. This property was lately appraised at $5,000.

The object of these sales being mainly a change of investment, I am authorized, upon the money being safely secured, to et it go upon a liberal credit. To any one disposed to locate in Wake, and engage in a lucrative business, the present is a rare opportunity for securing a town residence and a business stand in a populous country neighborhood. They will be sold together or separately, and the title varranted.
EDWARD CANTWELL,
Trustee.
Raleigh, July 25, 1856. swtf—72.

CLERK WANTED.—AN EFFICIENT BUSINESS man will find employment as a Clerk in the Post Office at Raleigh, N.C. He must write a good business hand, and come well recommended
W. WHITE, P M
September 2, 1856. 86—tf

LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING determined to remove to the West, offers for sale his valuable tract of land, lying ten miles West of Raleigh, in a high and healthy neighborhood. The tract consists of 733 acres of which about 250 acres are open and in a state of cultivation. There are on the premises a good dwelling house, with all necessary outhouses, embracing stables, cotton gin, smokehouse, cribs, &c. Also three wells of good water, and several excellent springs in different parts of he plantation. There are between two and three hundred acres of bottom land, of which about 125 acres are cleared, and the remainder is well timbered with oak and pine.

I will sell the above land, either entire or in portions to suit purchasers, on moderate terms, and will receive in payment either cash or likely young negroes. Apply to the subscriber on the premises; or, if by letter, direct to Raleigh, N. C.
THOMAS YOUNG.
September 15, 1856. 96—swtf.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—PITT County.—In Equity.—Barbara Briley vs. James A. Brown, Executor to the Estate of Irvin Briley.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James A. Brown, the defendant, is not a resident of this State; It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks, in the North-Carolina Standard, for the said James A. Brown to make his personal appearance at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court House in Greenville, on the first Monday in March next, or judgment, *pro confesso*, will be taken as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness: Goold Hoyt, Clerk and Master in Equity for Pitt County.
GOOLD HOYT, C. M. E.
Sept. 23, 1856. 1151—w6w.

IMPORTANT SALE.

ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1856, WILL BE sold at public sale, on the premises, the valuable tract of land, situate in the County of Wayne, on Nahunta Swamp, adjoining the lands of Robert Taylor, George Thompson and others, known as the Thompson plantation, containing about twelve hundred acres. On the plantation, there is a good convenient dwelling—also, large and commodious barns, a cotton-gin and screw and all other necessary buildings.

Also at the same time, will be sold about 150 bales of cotton, 12 of 1500 barrels of corn and many other articles.

Terms.—The land will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years. The other property on a credit of six months. Bonds and approved sureties required.
By order of the representatives of
ELIAS BARNES, dec.
Oct. 18, 1856. 96—td.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.,

RALEIGH, October 8, 1856.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 13TH INST., THE Mail Train will leave Raleigh at 8 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Weldon at 1 P. M. Returning, will leave Weldon at 2, P. M., and arrive at Raleigh at 7. Passengers going North will take breakfast in Raleigh.
R. A. HAMILTON, Pres't.
October 9, 1856. 96—tf.

CONSTANT ARRIVALS.—WE ARE RECEIVING daily, by Express, accessions to our new large and attractive stock of Ready-Made Clothing.

The increasing demand at this concern since its first establishment in 1847 is an evidence that there is no humbug in the Goods we sell, and we have this season prepared a larger and better selection, we think than has ever before been exhibited in this City.

We have now a most complete assortment of the finest Dress Goods for gentlemen, warranted to fit in a style unequalled by the best Merchant Tailors.

Visitors to the City are respectfully invited to call and examine.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agent,
at the old stand of E. L. Harding's.
October 9, 1856. 93—6t.

A SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED.—A young man who is well qualified with experience in teaching, will do well to apply to the Trustees of Union Hil Academy. The best references will be expected.

Letters of enquiry should be directed to Battlesboro' Edgcombe county, N. C.
D. A. L. RICKS, Sec'y.
Oct. 13, 1856. 94—tf.